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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXVI NO. 310 BOMBAY: FRIDAY DECEMBER 30 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Cadell To Defy Thakore Saheb's Order?

Complaint To Viceroy

OUT FOR STAY IN STATE FOR FULL TERM

(From Our Correspondent)
RAJKOT, Dec. 29.

IN CONNECTION WITH MY LAST NIGHT'S TELEGRAM, I HAVE FURTHER LEARNT THAT THE THAKORE SAHEB HAS ALREADY PAID A CHEQUE FOR THE REMAINING THREE MONTHS' SALARY TO SIR PATRIC CADELL ASKING HIM TO LEAVE RAJKOT AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE. INSPITE OF THIS, SIR PATRIC EVIDENTLY WANTS TO STAY TILL MARCH 9 AS DIWAN. HE HAS A LENGTHY TELEGRAM TO THE VICEROY COMPLAINING AGAINST THIS TREATMENT BUT IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT THE VICEROY'S HELP WILL BE OF NO AVAIL TO HIM.

Dhebar Sees Cadell

Mr. Dhebar saw Sir Patric this morning and tried to persuade

Sir Patrick Cadell

him to respect to the Thakore-Saheb's order but Sir Patric considered this as 'insulting' and declared his intention to stay as Diwan for his full term.

Interesting developments are likely.

PRESS BAN LIFTED

Orders regarding prohibition of several vernacular newspapers in the State have been withdrawn.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel addressed a crowded public meeting on the Azad Maidan on Wednesday evening on the States problem. Photo at the right shows the Sardar and other Congress leaders on the dais, while a section of the huge crowd is seen at the left.

Jaipur Ban On Seth Bajaj

Jamnalalji Decides Not To Defy Orders & Leaves For Delhi

BOMBAY, Dec. 29.

Private telegraphic information received in Bombay states that Seth Jamnalal Bajaj has been prohibited from entering Jaipur territory by an order issued by the Durbar to-day.

Seth Jamnalal has decided not to defy the order at present and has therefore cancelled his present engagements in Jaipur. He has left for Delhi.—United Press.

NAHAS PASHA TO VISIT INDIA

Early In February

(From Our Own Correspondent).
CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

The Charge d'affaires to the British Embassy at Cairo had a private talk with Nahas Pasha for 27 minutes. "Al-Musawaer" surmises that the talk is connected with Nahas Pasha's proposed visit to India. Nahas Pasha, it may be recalled, is preparing to proceed to India early, probably in the second week of February.

U. P. Congress Council Resigns

Sequel To P. C. C. Decision Barring M. L. A's. From Congress Committees

AJODHYA, Dec. 29.

The Executive Council of the U. P. C. C. tendered its resignation following the decision of the P. C. C. not to revise its yesterday's decision by which members of Legislatures were to be debarred from being members of Congress Committees.

Why They Resigned.

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, in the course of a statement pointed out that after mature consideration the Council felt that it could not take the responsibility to carry out the plan outlined in the amendment passed yesterday. Members of Legislature, he emphasised, were in a different position unlike members of local bodies and were controlled by the Parliamentary Sub-Committee.

JAWAHARLAL'S VIEWS

The Provincial Congress Committee, this afternoon, discussed for about three hours the question whether it should reconsider its amendments debarring M.L.As. from being members of Congress Committees.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru felt that the amendment was not considered on its merits. The discussion on the amendment, he continued, also showed a lack of confidence in the Council.

The Pandit was of opinion that it was not fair to thrust on the Council the responsibility for a policy in which it did not believe.

Mr. Saxena then tendered his resignation in view of the decision taken by the P.C.C.

The P.C.C. thereafter adjourned and the House converted itself into the Subjects' Committee and took up resolutions that will be placed before the open session of the Political Conference under the presidentship of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.—A.P.

NO M.L.A.'s ON CONGRESS COMMITTEES

A telegram dated 28th instant said:—

The Council of the United Provinces Congress Committee met to-day at Ajodhya and adopted the constitution recommended by the Constitution Sub-Committee.

Recommendations regarding changes in the constitution, with the exception of those portions which lay down the qualifications for membership received the sanction of the Working Committee. The principal recommendations relate to the creation of a tribunal, with subordinate tribunals, to adjudicate disputes and frame rules for election.

The Provincial Congress Committee met in the afternoon, and considered the report of the Constitution Sub-Committee.

A piquant situation arose when a resolution of the Executive Council recommending that members of Congress Committees should not be members of district or municipal boards was under consideration. An amendment that M.L.As. also should not be members of Congress Committees was put to the vote and carried.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru pointcarried would involve difficulty, for the Executive Council would ed out that the amendment, if have to reconsider its original decision.

NIZAM GOVT.'S "SAFETY" DRIVE

(From Our Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (Dn.) Dec. 29.

While the Hyderabad State Congress suspended Satyagraha, Government has issued an amendment to the public safety regulation, making it more rigorous than before.

The amendment provides for the realisation of fine by immediate attachment and sale of property.

PATTANI TO MEET SARDAR

BHAVNAGAR, Dec. 29.
(From Our Correspondent)

Mr. Pattani, the Dewan of Bhavnagar is proceeding to Bombay to meet the Sardar in connection with the people's demand for Responsible Government in that State.

SARDAR AT RAJPIPLA

(From A Correspondent.)
RAJPIPLA, Dec. 29.

Sardar Vallabhbhai accompanied by Maniben Patel arrived here by aeroplane this morning and was accorded a rousing reception.

The Rajpipla Youths' Conference is meeting to-day and Sardar will address the session. About 10,000 villagers from all over the State have arrived here to listen to his speech.

The Youth Conference has passed a resolution requesting the State to grant responsible Government as for the unanimous demand made by the Loksabha at its last session and urging the latter to implement its resolution, if the Durbar fails to respond to its appeal.

NOTICE

The offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed on Monday January 2, 1939. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper on Tuesday.

FRANCO-SYRIAN TANGLE

Special Commission Of Four To Conduct Inquiries

PARIS, Dec. 29.

It is understood that M. Daladier and M. Bonnet have decided to take immediate action on the Syrian question, with which is bound up the whole of the Mediterranean strategic situation.

A special commission of four members will be despatched in the immediate future to make enquiries at the spot with a view to drawing up a new Franco-Syrian agreement.

This step is a sequel to the decision of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate against ratification of the Franco-Syrian Treaty of 1936.—Reuter.

DALADIER'S AFRICAN TOUR PROGRAMME

PARIS, Dec. 29.

M. Campinchi, the Minister for Marine will leave on December 31 for Toulon, where he will embark on the cruiser "Suffren" for Bastia.

There he will await M. Daladier who is expected to leave for Corsica on his North African tour immediately after the budget vote is taken, probably on January 1.

M. Daladier will travel in the cruiser 'Foch' escorted by the cruiser "Colbert" and three destroyers. M. Campinchi will return to Paris, when M. Daladier leaves Corsica to continue his tour.—Reuter.

ITALIAN SLOOP IN ADEN

ADEN, Dec. 29.

The Italian sloop "Eritrea" arrived this morning.—Reuter.

Tokio Rejects U. S. Demand

No Return Of American University

SHANGHAI, December 29.

WHAT IS TANTAMOUNT TO A FLAT REJECTION BY JAPAN OF ONE SPECIFIC DEMAND BY THE UNITED STATES FOR THE RESTITUTION OF AMERICAN PROPERTY IN CHINA WAS MADE TO-DAY.

American 'Varsity Issue

A NAVAL SPOKESMAN DECLARED AT A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY WILL NOT BE RETURNED TO THE OWNERS AS LONG AS HOSTILITIES LASTED.

No Hope Of Return

HE ADDED THAT OWING TO THE STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF THE LOCALITY, IN WHICH THE UNIVERSITY IS SITUATED, IT MIGHT BE IMPOSSIBLE TO RETURN THE UNIVERSITY EVEN AFTER THE WAR WAS OVER.—Reuter.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN SHANSI

Chiang-Kai-Shek's Bold Stand Rallies Chinese

CHUNGKING, Dec. 29.

Severe fighting is going on in South-West Shansi Province, where an artillery duel is in progress. Japanese guns on the east bank of the Yellow River are pouring shells across the water into Chinese positions.

According to Chinese despatches the Chinese artillery is spiritedly returning the fire.

Chinese military observers think that the severity of the weather will prevent the Japanese making a serious attempt to invade Shansi this winter. It is pointed out that the large bodies of Chinese troops still remain in all parts of Shansi Province and by constantly harassing the Japanese communications will make large scale offensive very difficult.

CHINESE RALLY

The Chinese Press give prominence to Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek's comments on Prince Konoye's peace terms. The newspapers stress that Generalissimo's statement has rallied all Chinese to make a greater effort to resist the enemy invasion. One paper says: "Now that peace by compromise is out, we must whole-heartedly support the Generalissimo in war-resistance."—Reuter.

(See Page 14)

BRITAIN AND ITALY'S CLAIMS

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The imminence of Mr. Chamberlain's visit to Rome on January 11 focuses interest, on the attitude of the Powers concerned regarding Italy's demands on France.

M. Cambon, French Chargo d'Affaires paid his usual daily visit to the Foreign Office to-day, exchanging views with British officials, says Reuter's diplomatic correspondent.

It is understood he repeated France's contention that Italy's present demands are such as must be solved by France herself. Although the restoration of friendly relations between France and Italy is primary interest of Britain as a Mediterranean Power, there never has been any question of Mr. Chamberlain mediating between the two countries during the Rome visit.

WHAT CHAMBERLAIN WILL DO

British circles recognise France's determination to look after her own interests and her attitude is approved. Extremely close contact is being maintained between the British and French Governments.

A DISCUSSION OF FRANCO-ITALIAN RELATIONS IS NOT PRECLUDED DURING MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S VISIT, HOWEVER, SINCE BRITAIN'S PACT WITH ITALY DIRECTLY CONCERNED ANY THREATENED DISTURBANCE OF "STATUS QUO" IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND THE TERRITORIAL POSITION OF BRITISH SOMALILAND MAKES DESIRABLE A PEACEFUL OUTCOME OF ITALIAN CLAIMS IN JIBUTI.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, THEREFORE, MAY BE EXPECTED TO URGE RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF FRIENDLY RELATIONS, WHILE EMPHASISING THAT BRITAIN CANNOT BE INSTRUMENTAL IN PASSING ON ITALY'S DEMANDS TO FRANCE.—REUTER.

(See Page 9)

FOUR-POWER CONFERENCE?

To Settle Italo-French "Affair"

PARIS, Dec. 29.

A suggestion that Mr. Chamberlain will refuse in any circumstances to discuss with Signor Mussolini any question affecting Italo-French relations is made by Madame Tabouis, writing in "L'Oeuvre."

She adds that consequently Signor Mussolini must abandon his hope of inducing Mr. Chamberlain to accept the role of a mediator on which he counted in order to obtain concessions from France.

Madame Tabouis makes these suggestions after referring to a conversation M. Bonnet had yesterday with the British Ambassador which she claims, is reported from London to have had an important effect in Rome and Berlin on the development of the situation.

"We are told that during this conversation, the attitude of Britain in regard to the Rome talks was outlined."

Madame Tabouis adds that official German circles talk openly of the possibility at the end of January of proposing to France and Britain the holding of Four Power Conference to settle the Italo-French affair and the Colonial problem.—Reuter.

Br. GOVT.'s PROTEST TO BURGOS

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The British Government have protested to Burgos regarding the detention at Palma of the Greek steamer "Atlas," part of whose cargo which is valued at 10,000 sterling is British owned.

Much of the cargo is also British-insured.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"— must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a Physical Instructor for the T. & T. V. Sarvajanik High School, Surat. Persons proficient in Indian as well as European Games, drill, etc., should apply to the Headmaster, stating age, qualifications, experience and minimum salary expected, by 5-1-39. (10202)

Wanted Qualified Veterinary Assistant Surgeons for employment in the State. Pay Rs. 55-5-130. Will be guided in all matters of leave, pension, etc. by State Rules. Apply with copies of testimonials to the Army Minister, Alwar, before the 25th January, 1939. (10201)

62. TO BE LET

To Let for High Class Hindoos. Single and Double Rooms fully ventilated, cheap rent, with water accommodation near Tram and Station. 510, Arthur Road, Tardeo, Ganjawalla Building. (11183)

To Let—"Il Palazzo", a magnificent Bungalow situate at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, with large Drawing, Dining and Reception Rooms, 14 Bed-rooms with bath-rooms attached, verandahs all round, 4 Kitchens, ample godown and store rooms, Garage accommodation for 6 cars, stables, 20 Servants quarters, beautiful garden. Rent moderate. Can be let whole or in parts. Apply Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors, Mercantile Bank Building, Fort. (10219)

"Fravic House," opposite Marine Line Station, spacious showroom, admeasuring 2,500 sq. ft. Apply Phone 26453. (10141)

Bhedwar House, opposite Cumballa Hill Post Office, 1st Floor, 8 rooms, Kitchen. Also Ground Floor 2 rooms, Kitchen. Apply 'Phone: 26455.

Airy two-room tenements with bath and water tap, Taraporevala Buildings, Gowalia Tank. Rent from Rs. 26. Apply Phone 26455.

Airy 1st and 3rd Floors, "Sunama House," Cumballa Hill, 7 Westerly facing bedrooms with attached bath dressing rooms. Also Ground Floor, 3 rooms, Kitchen. Apply Liftman, on premises, or Phone 26455.

78. OFFICE PREMISES TO LET

Airy lighted office premises, Kitab Mahal and Empire Building, Hornby Road, reduced rents. Apply Liftman on Premises, or Phone 26455.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-6-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

G. I. P. RAILWAY

RATE CIRCULARS.

A NEW RATE CIRCULAR viz., Supplement to Foreign Rate Circular No. 6 of 1938, is being issued to-day.

Particulars may be obtained from the Chief Traffic Manager, Bombay, or Stations.

10206

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY

Revenue Department

NOTICE.

MINING LEASE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for a mining lease for iron ore for the area shown below. Applications should be sent to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Bombay, before 12 noon on 15th February, 1939. The dead rent will be Rs. 1-8-0 per acre and the surface rent will be 6 pies per square yard. Tenderers should state the royalty which they will offer per ton of iron ore at the pit's mouth.

SPECIFICATION OF THE AREA

District. Mahal. Village. Area.
Ratnagiri. Venguria. Redi.

Parts of Survey Nos. 182, 235, 253, 261 and 266, measuring in all 81 acres and 5 gunthas.

E. W. PERRY,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

27th December, 1938.

10207

THE INDIAN SUGAR SYNDICATE, LTD.,

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from respectable and influential firms of good standing and repute having experience of sugar trade, for appointment as Selling Agents of the Syndicate. Applications should state experience, names of partners (if a firm), areas and sphere of activity, quantity of sugar handled; a list of their branches and agencies and the security offered. Only persons already in the sugar trade need apply. Applications should be addressed to the MANAGER, The Indian Sugar Syndicate Ltd., 100, Clive St., Calcutta and should reach on or before the 5th January, 1939.

10196.

84. BOARDING HOUSES

Wanted students and employed men for Boarding House. Excellent food, airy rooms, good locality, extremely cheap. Apply Box No. 11187 "Bombay Chronicle."

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Wanted—1000 pupils to practically learn Hypnotism, Mesmerism, Thought-Reading, Crystal Gazing Auto Suggestion etc. by Post. For particulars send one anna stamp Prof. Rudra, 100|5, Surendra Banerjee Road, Calcutta. (10969)

245 ASTROLOGERS.

Prof. Gill and Dhariwal cure old and incurable diseases by Spiritualism and Prophesy past, present and future by Phrenology and Palmistry. Possess certificates from all parts of world. Visit 1 to 6, Apollo Hotel, Apollo Bunder, 1st Floor, Room 22, Bombay. (11169).

328. ESTATES & PROPERTIES

A big Bungalow well built with spacious compound at Ridge Road to be sold or let on long lease. Enquire of Messrs. Madhavji & Co., Solicitors, 35, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay. (10217)

Public Notices

THE P. & O. BANKING CORPORATION LTD.
(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE: 117/122 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON E.C. 3.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS of The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd., is being taken over by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, whose Head Office is at 38, Bishopsgate, London E. C. 2 at the close of business on the 31st January, 1939.

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China have given an assurance that they will devote every care and attention to the interests of P. & O. Bank's Customers, and on their behalf we would bespeak the continuance of the business relations hitherto existing between our customers and ourselves.

After the 31st January, 1939, all communications regarding existing accounts and transactions with the P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd., Bombay, should be addressed to:

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China,
25, Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 558,
BOMBAY.

Individual Notices with full details will be posted to all Customers at an early date.

A. D'A. WILLIS,
Chairman.

10213.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter, 1853).
(Liability of Share-holders Limited).
HEAD OFFICE:—
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C. 2.

NOTICE.

ARRANGEMENTS have been completed under which the business of the P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd., whose Head Office is at 117-122, Leadenhall Street, London, E. C. 3, is being taken over by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China at the close of business on the 31st January 1939.

Every effort will be made to study the interests of the customers of the P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.; and it is hoped that business relations at present existing with the P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd., will be continued with the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China.

A. D'A. WILLIS.
Chairman.

10214.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

Dr. ERNST COHN-WIENER, Director of Art, Baroda State, will deliver under the auspices of the University of Bombay, a series of three lectures on "THE MOHAMMEDAN ART OF INDIA" (with lantern slides) in the Lecture Theatre, University School of Economics and sociology, First Floor, South Wing, on the following days commencing at 6 p.m. each day:—

TUESDAY, 3rd January, 1939—Subject:—The Earliest Monuments at Delhi and Ajmer.

WEDNESDAY, 4th January 1939—Subject:—The Art under the Tughlukids, the Lodies and the first rulers of the Moghul dynasty, specially in Delhi and Agra.

THURSDAY, 5th January 1939,—Subject:—The later Moghul Art, specially in Delhi and Lahore.

The Lectures are open to the public.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 27th December, 1938.

(10215)

SECRETARY, PUNJAB AND N.W.F.P. JOINT PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, LAHORE.

INVITES APPLICATIONS before 20th January, 1939, on prescribed form (obtainable free from him), accompanied by treasury or money order receipt for Rs. 5 for a permanent post of Kindergarten Mistress, Queen Mary College, Lahore, in the Punjab Educational Service, Class II, from women only. Qualifications; Froebel training. Pay: Rs. 200-500 (plus Rs. 75-100 overseas pay and passages if of Non-Asiatic domicile). Age: preferably not less than 25 years. Government servants eligible if permitted by authority. (10183)

Public Notices

BHAVNAGAR STATE.
P.W.D. DRAINAGE SECTION.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED on the 13th January, 1939, for the laying and jointing of Sewers with Manholes and accessories estimated at Rs. 54,500 in connection with Bhavnagar Drainage Scheme.

Copies of Tender Forms, Condition of Contract, Specification and Plans etc. can be had from the undersigned during Office Hours on any working day on payment of Rs. 5.

Tenders will be accepted upto 4.00 P.M. on 13th January, and will be opened the same day in the presence of such Contractors as will be present.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

U. J. BHATT,
State Engineer, Bhavnagar.

10212.

BHAVNAGAR STATE.
P.W.D. DRAINAGE SECTION.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED on the 10th January, 1939, for the construction of Storm Water Drains estimated at Rs. 60,000 in connection with the Bhavnagar Drainage Scheme. This work consists of a masonry Drain with Reinforced cement concrete slab covering and Hume Pipe Laying and Jointing.

Copies of Tender Forms, Condition of Contract, Specification and Plans etc. can be had from the undersigned during Office Hours on any working day on payment of Rs. 5.

Tenders will be accepted upto 4.00 P.M. on 10th January, and will be opened the same day in the presence of such Contractors as will be present.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

U. J. BHATT,
State Engineer, Bhavnagar.

10211.

ROYAL WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

SALE BY TENDER OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT LAMINGTON ROAD & CLUB ROAD, BOMBAY.

TENDERS ARE HEREBY INVITED for the purchase of immovable property at Byculla, Bombay, admeasuring in the aggregate 7,329.73 square yards bearing New Survey Number 1A/3526, 1A/3524 and Cadastral Survey No. 1-5/222 (Byculla Division). This property originally formed part of the compound of the Byculla Club and consists of two portions one admeasuring approximately 5,221.26 square yards being the premises in part secondly and in part thirdly described in the conditions and the other approximately 2,108.47 square yards being the premises firstly described in the conditions.

The larger of the said two plots is situated at the junction of Lamington Road and Club Road, and has a combined frontage to these two roads of approximately 208 ft. The smaller plot has a frontage of 95 ft. to Club Road. The said two plots are divided by a strip of land belonging to the Byculla Club appropriated for the construction of a road. The position as regards this strip is set forth in the conditions attached to the Form of Tender. A sketch plan of the plots is contained in the Form of Tender hereinafter mentioned.

The buildings on the larger plot shown bounded in red on the sketch plan are the property of the vendors and will be sold with the land. All other structures standing on the land are the property of the lessees of the vendors and will be removed by the lessees before completion. The vendors will give vacant possession on completion.

Persons desirous of tendering must transmit their tenders so as to reach the Secretary, Royal Western India Turf Club Limited, Bombay, by 3 p. m. (S. T.) on Thursday the twelfth day of January 1939. Every tender must be made on a prescribed form which can be obtained from Messrs. Gilbert-Lodge & Co., Estate Agents, Patel House, Churchgate Street, Bombay, upon application and upon payment of Rupee One for each form. The form comprises a description of the property, conditions of sale, form of tender and sketch plan of the property offered for sale.

Every tender shall be accompanied by a cash deposit of Rs. 10,000/- and shall be submitted in a sealed envelope inscribed as detailed in the conditions.

Dated this twentyfirst day of December, 1938.

10185

Public Notices

G. I. P. RLY.

SUBURBAN TRAIN SERVICE

For the convenience of the travelling Public the G.I.P. will run a full train service as on Week Days, on Saturday 31st December, 1938 and Monday, the 2nd January, 1939 on both the Main Line and Harbour Branch.

(10216)

NOTICE.

THE GOCULDAS C ULLIANJI BARSI COTTON PRESS CO. LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND of Rs. 10 (Rupees Ten only) per Share of "A" Capital and the Seventeenth Dividend of Rs. 2 (Rupees Two) per share of "B Capital" will be paid on and after the 19th January, 1939 from 11-0 A.M. to 1-0 P.M. (S.T.) on Saturdays and on other week days from 11-0 A.M. to 3-0 P.M. (S.T.)

By order of the Board,
HEERJI COOMERSEY & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 29th December, 1938.

(10220)

Auction Sales

MESSRS. EASTERN AUCTION CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) at 189, Hornby Road, Opp. Kitab Mahal, Fort, of complete Household furniture, Cottage Piano, Singer Machine, Remington typewriter, Safe, Columbia Gramophone, Portable typewriter, Chesterfield sets, Cabinet, Wardrobes, etc.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 482 BALES KHANDWA: BERAR: DHRANGADHRA: SCIND AMERICAN: KHNDESH etc. COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 4th January 1939, at 2-15 P.M. (S.T.) at the Cotton Depot Sewree near the Cotton Exchange room by order of the Insurance Offices concerned the abovementioned Cotton slightly damaged by fire and or water salved from the fire that occurred on the 24th December 1938 in Shed No. M 170 of Messrs. Narsey Nagsey & Co.

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

MENESSE & CO.

The New Year is Coming

—BE GAY TO GREET IT!

'Have-A-Heart'

FETE & EXHIBITION

The Gayest Place in Town!

Nightly: 5 p.m. to 12 Midnight.

CHURCHGATE RECLAMATION GROUND.

THE BROADWAY

KINGSWAY:——————:DADAR

TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.

Marlene DIETRICH—Charles BOYER

IN

"THE GARDEN OF ALLAH"

In TECHNICOLOUR

TO-MORROW:

"THE HURRICANE"

Thrilling Romance of South Seas

Released thru UNITED ARTISTS

5TH WEEK

GOPAL KRISHNA

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

PLAZA

HELD OVER!

SECOND Triumphant WEEK

The CENTRE of all Attractions!
DAILY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
"THAT CHARMING STAR"

DEANNA DURBIN

IN

"THAT CERTAIN AGE"

You LOVED her before!
You'll IDOLIZE her now!!
TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT
Book your Seats and be EARLY!
'PHONE: 22519

THE CROWDS BESIEGE THE THEATRE AND KEEP THE HOUSES PACKED.....

WHEN

RENUKA DEVI

Plays to Joy-filled Audiences

in

BOMBAY TALKIES' SENSATIONAL SCREENPLAY:

BHABI

WITH

P. JAIRAJ
MEERA * MAYADEVI

Daily: 4-30—7-15—10 P. M.

ROXY

WELLINGTON

TO-MORROW—SATURDAY:
MORNING SHOW AT 10 A. M.
at absolutely REDUCED prices!

'GAY DIVORCEE'

WITH

FRED ASTAIRE
GINGER ROGERS
EDWARD EVERETT HORTON
Third Class 4 annas; all other Classes 9 annas only!

ONLY for SATURDAY
FOR one day ONLY!!
at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

BROADWAY MELODY OF 1936

The best musical Picture of that time, with ELEANOR POWELL
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INDUSTRIAL INDIA

STARRING:

SHOBHANA SAMARTH

Now in 6th WEEK

THE FINEST ENTERTAINMENT PICTURE OF 1938

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

4-30; 7-15 & 10 P M.

SAGAR'S Stupendous Tamil Talkie

"YOUTH LEAGUE"

Sat., 31st Dec.; Sun., 1st & Mon. 2nd Jan., 1939: Morning at 10 a.m.
Starring: MADIRIMANGALAM NATESA IYER, Baby RUKHMINI, T. S. SUBHADRA, etc.

at PLAZA

THE GREATEST MUSICAL OF [illegible]

NEW THEATRE'S

MARVELLOUS

MUSICAL HIT:

THE STREET SINGER

Starring

SAIGAL, KANANBALA,

Daily: 4-45, 7-30 & 10-15 p.m.

SIXTH WEEK of SUCCESS!

MINERVA

NEW RULES FOR FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

Changes Sequel To Cairo Conference

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

In accordance with the decision of the International Telegraph Conference held at Cairo in February and March 1938, the following changes in the rules for foreign telegrams will take effect from the 1st January 1939:

(i) MIXED TELEGRAMS:—The plain language words in a mixed telegram containing only plain language and cipher will be counted at the rate of five characters to a word 'plus' one word for any excess.

(ii) REPETITION OF TELEGRAMS.—A telegraph office of origin will at the special request of the addressee of a foreign telegram consult the sender regarding the words of which repetition is desired by him. This request should be made by means of a paid service advice the text of which must bear the special indication "Consult sender." A fee of one rupee and eight annas will be charged for such advice.

(iii) DEFERRED TELEGRAMS.—Deferred foreign telegrams at one-half of the ordinary rate will be subject to a minimum charge equal to the charge for five words at such reduced rate.

(iv) DAILY LETTER TELEGRAMS.—The special service —TMX—(multiple addresses) will be admitted in daily letter telegrams.

(v) POSTING OF TELEGRAMS.—The system under which foreign telegrams can at present be transmitted by telegraph to Frontier Offices in India for onward despatch to destination by post or air-mail will be discontinued.

(vi) TELEGRAMS TO FOLLOWING THE ADDRESSEE.—After handing in a foreign telegram not bearing the special instruction "To Follow" or —FS— or upon receipt of an advice of non-delivery of such a telegram the sender may request the insertion of the indication —FS—by the office of destination. This request should be made by means of a paid service advice specifying the new address.

2. Information as regards other minor changes to be introduced from the same date might be obtained from local telegraph offices.—A.P.

GRANT FOR RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

L. S. G. Conference's Appeal To Central Govt. For Removal

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

A resolution urging various Provincial Governments to form a Local Self-Government Board in each province to assist the Minister for Local Self-Government in matters relating to Local Bodies and Local Self-Government was among those adopted by the All-India Local Self-Government Conference at its session to-day, with Mr. S. Satyamurti, in the chair.

The resolution declared that the proposed Board should be consulted in all matters in which orders are to be passed by the Government in respect of Local Bodies.

Another resolution expressed regret that the Government of India had discontinued the grant of Rs. one crore which they made during the years 1934/35 and 1935/36 to different provinces for rural reconstruction.

The resolution further requested the Central Government that the grant might be renewed from next year with instructions to various provincial governments that it be spent through Local Bodies.—United Press.

NATURE'S WAY TO REDUCE WEIGHT

Some people think it does not matter *how* they reduce their weight. This is a great mistake. You should be most careful to employ *natural* measures. Only by this means can you be sure of retaining vital bodily energy and losing unwanted fat.

To "take the waters" for a few weeks at a famous spa would soon and safely get rid of obesity, or combat fatty degeneration of the heart.

But how many people have the time or the money to spend having Spa treatment? Can you? Before the appearance of Fynnon Salt, you probably could not. Now, you can obtain similar beneficial treatment *in your own home* for a few annas. This is the boon Fynnon Salt has brought into the lives of men and women everywhere.

A dose of this remarkable Fynnon Salt in water equals in medicinal effect three large glasses of tonic spa water. Try it for yourself. Thousands of people bless the day they first heard the name of Fynnon Salt. Not only does Fynnon Salt reduce unnecessary weight safely—it also banishes rheumatic pains, lumbago, gout and sciatica. Sold only in green and red labelled bottles in green and red cartons. From all chemists, stores and bazaars. In case of difficulty, write to: J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India), Ltd., P.O. Box 258, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

'NATIONALISATION' OF ROADS

Shamdasani's Resolution Before Corporation: Mrs. Munshi Wants Uniform Text-Books

The Municipal Corporation will meet after the Xmas holidays on the 5th January, when many interesting items will be discussed.

Mrs. Lilavati K. Munshi has tabled two resolutions to request the University of Bombay to regularise school and college holidays and also to have uniform set of books in the High Schools.

Mr. P. D. Shamdasani wants a number of roads and streets changed and named after national leaders.

Mr. P. W. Wagh desires to modernise the Bombay Municipality and to emulate the Calcutta Municipality by having a "Bombay Municipal Gazette."

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi will move:

That the Corporation's representative on the Senate of the University of Bombay be requested to move the University Authorities with a request to prescribe periods of vacations in Schools and Colleges in such a way as to make them run concurrently so that parents or guardians of students can arrange to send out simultaneously for a change their children or wards attending schools or colleges and to report the result thereof to the Corporation.

She will also move to request the University Authorities to consider the feasibility of prescribing a set of particular text books to be adopted by all the registered schools and not to leave the matter at the discretion of principals of schools in the Presidency, as different sets of text books adopted by different schools cause unnecessary expenditure and worry to the children as well as to their parents or guardians in case their children have to change school and to report to the Corporation the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Senate in the matter.

NEW TRAMS INCONVENIENT

Mr. Jethmal Narandas will move that the new type of trams recently introduced by them are not convenient for the use of the public, and to request the Tramway Co. to modify the design suitably so as to allow of its being used by the public with proper comfort."

He also wants a swimming bath at Dadar.

Mr. P. D. Shamdasani will move "That the Corporation is of opinion that in view of the necessity of a Public Hall in the commercial area of the City, a demand should be made of the Trustees of the Framji Cowasji Institute to discontinue the present use of the Institute Hall for Cinema and to restore the said Hall as to a Public Hall pursuant to the terms of the original Trust Deed."

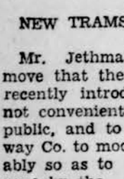
He wants to change the following streets and rename as under:

Girgaon Road as Lokmanya Tilak Road. Kalbadevi Road as Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Road, Cruickshank Road as Subhas Chandra Bose Road. 1st Marine Street as Hakim Ajmal Khan Street. Dhobi Talao Road as Motilal Nehru Road, Marine Drive as Jawaharlal Nehru Road and Waudby Road as Dadabhoy Nowroji Road.

Mr. P. W. Wagh will move that the Commissioner be requested to report on the desirability of publishing a 'Bombay Municipal Gazette' on the same lines as it being done by the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas also has suggested to name the French Bridge and the road adjacent to it after the late Dr. Annie Besant. The Municipal Commissioner, however, recommended a portion of the French Road to be named Dr. Annie Besant Road.

12 HEAD CAVITIES CLOGGED BY CATARRH



Quick-vapourising medication clears them all

Nature has placed 12 cavities inside your head—in your cheekbones, forehead, and at the base of your brain. These cavities—besides your nose and throat—form a fertile breeding ground for catarrh germs, which hide away and multiply rapidly in every nook and cranny. They cannot be reached by sprays, gargles or oily drops. But Karsote vapours go right inside your head. Karsote vapours penetrate the remotest cavity and destroy the hidden germs. Sprinkle a few drops of Karsote on a handkerchief. Inhale the rising vapours. In a few seconds, you feel them going in, loosening infected mucous, reducing inflammation. Karsote never fails. Laboratory tests prove that Karsote destroys the germs of catarrh, colds, coughs and influenza in a few minutes. Karsote Inhalant is obtainable of all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

TAKE TO SOCIAL SERVICE

It Must Be Cosmopolitan In Character, Pleads Dr. D. N. Saher

That social service is the best art in the world, but unfortunately the ideal of social service was not as much prevalent among the Parsis as it was in the Western countries like England or the United States of America, that not every one in the community could do social work, which must, above all be cosmopolitan in character, remembering one of the precepts of Zoroastrianism that happiness is to him through whom happiness is to others', was stressed by Dr. Dadiba N. Saher while presiding over the function of celebration of the 74th anniversary of Batliwala Agiari at Tardeo, arranged under the auspices of the Tardeo Zarthoshti Mandal, on Saturday last. Proceeding he said that he found a vast difference in the matter of female education as it existed four decades ago and as it was witnessed at present. While the girl of that period was not as much educated as the modern girl she did receive sound domestic training which stood her in good stead. As a result they produced worthy children who made a name and fame for their families in particular, and the community in general. He was glad to see such functions in which lectures on wholesome subjects were proving entertaining and instructive.

Dr. N. F. Mogrelia, Vice-President of the Tardeo Zarthoshti Mandal, while requesting the President to distribute prizes to the girls of the work class conducted by the Mandal, requested Parsi parents to avail themselves of the store run by it, in larger measure than hitherto. Though they had to pay cash for purchases the goods they would get was of far superior quality than they could get elsewhere at the same prices on credit. He announced that the work class boasted of two trained teachers, and from 1st January 1939 even the paltry fee of annas eight that was charged to some girls would be abolished altogether.

At the outset of the proceedings, Mrs. Ruttonbai F. Pavri, educationist, dwelt on the many qualities of head and heart of Dr. Saher, and exhorted Parsi voters to see that he was returned to Corporation in the next general municipal election.

A choice programme of devotional prayer, music and dialogue conducted by pupils of Bai Aimai Batliwala was gone through followed by a stirring sermon by Ervad Jal A. Bajan on the potency of fire, and exhorted all to avoid slandering and backbiting and follow the good path enjoined by their Prophet. Mr. A. B. Dastur pleaded for fellow-feeling and co-operation looking to the critical times they were passing through. A joint dinner at night terminated the proceedings.

ELECTRIC MOTOR HORNS

Taxi Drivers' Support Commissioner's Move

The Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union in their Managing Committee debated the question of putting on Electric horns on the motor cars and have unanimously supported the view of the Commissioner of Police that such electric horns should not be allowed. The Union suggests that the electric horns are both a danger to the pedestrians and a nuisance to the public.

Though the taxi drivers are expert drivers of motor vehicles and have no accidents to their credit with very rare exceptions yet they have found that the life of the pedestrians can be safeguarded without the electric horns. The Union suggests that such motor horns should be abolished at an early date says the union secretary.

RENT INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

The Rent Enquiry Committee will meet at the Council Hall, Bombay on the 3rd, 4th and 5th January at 12-30 p.m. to record the oral evidence of some of the representatives on the question of rent.

Nawabzada Mahmood Ali (nephew of Sir Sikander Hayat Khan), president-elect of the Kartarpur Political Conference and Dr. Kitchlew hoisting the National Flag at Kartarpur.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

VUB 244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. Records. 12-0 noon Master Vasant Amrit. 12-30 p.m. Women in civic life: A talk. 12-40 At your service. 12-45 Shamshadbai. 12-55 Available market rates and announcements. 1-5 Music. 3-30 Tunes of town. 4-0 Musical Potpourri. 6-0 Stage songs and their originals. 8-10 Jaltarang solo. 6-15 Nisar Ahmed 6-30 For Bhumijan. 7-45 Ghulam Mustafa. 8-0 Readings from Marathi poetry by Ashanti 8-15 Sunderbai. 9-15 Sunderbai 9-50 Behind Gateway by a MacRae. 10-5 AIR Revue. 10-35 Ken Mac and his band. 11-0 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9.550 kc/s.)

a.m. 8-0 to 9-0 and noon 12-0 to p.m. 2-0 and 3-30 to 4-30 Programme as in Bombay I.

61.48 metres (4.880 kc/s.)

p.m. 6-0 to 6-30 As in Bombay I. 6-30 Nisar Ahmed. 6-40 Barwa on the Been. 6-50 Sunderabai. 7-20 S. Parsekar. 7-30 to 10-5 As in Bombay I. 10-5 Bombay Radio Orchestra. 10-15 Master Vasant Amrit. 11-0 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. Recitation from Quran. 8-15 Naat-i-Rusul, recitation by Afzal Husain. 8-20 Haider Husain. 8-25 Kallan Qawwal. 9-10 Shamshadbai. 9-40 Sarangi recital. 9-45 Ramzan Khan.

12-0 noon Selections.

1-0 p.m. Requested by listener in Rawalpindi. 1-35 Sing-song. 6-10 Qawwali Kallan Qawwal and party. 6-30 Gat Multani on Sarangi, Sitar. 6-40 Shamshadbai. 7-0 For villagers only. 8-0 Retrospect, review by Mrs. Manorama Saigal. 8-15 Hamida Shah. 8-30 Ramjan Khan. 8-50 Shamshadbai 9-50 Delhi radio orchestra; 10-0 My musical tour of India, talk by Devendra Satyarthi. 10-15 Vocal variety. 10-30 Shamshadbai. 10-45 Ramzan Khan.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

8-0 to 10-0 p.m. 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi I.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

6-0 to 6-10 As in Delhi I. Amateur attempts. 6-10 Hamida Shah. 6-35 Raushan Lal. 6-40 Hamida Shah. 7-0 Kallan Qawwal and party. 7-25 H.H. Chughtai and his orchestra: Jait Kalyan. 7-35 Shamshadbai. 8-0 to 8-15 As in Delhi I. 8-15 Malik Arjun Mansur recital. 8-30 to 9-45 As in Delhi I. 9-50 Orchestra Der Staatsoper Berlin. 10-0 to 10-15 As in Delhi I. 10-15 F.F.C. Edmonds: Baritone. 10-35 A Weber's programme.

Delhi—III Programme

19.8 metres (15,160 kc/s)

8-0 to 10-0 & 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi I.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

6-0 to 7-0 p.m. As in Delhi I. 7-0 to 8-0 As in Delhi II. 8-0 to 11-0 As in Delhi I.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

VUC 370 metres (810 kc/s.)

p.m. 12-30 Variety Programme. 1-0 AIR Light Orchestra. 1-17 AIR Light Orchestra (Contd.) 1-30 Islamic Programme. 1-45 Glimpses. 2-5 Records. 5-0 Children's Corner. 6-0 Programme for children. 6-40 When Sun Goes Down. 7-30 AIR Players present Troyee. 10-10 Recitation from Satyendra Nath.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9.530 kc/s.)

p.m. 12-30 to 2-30 As in Calcutta I.

61.98 metres (4.840 kc/s.)

p.m. 5-0 to 10-30 As in Calcutta I.

Madras—I Programme

VUM 211 metres (1,420 kc/s.)

p.m. 5-0 T. Sankaran: Vocal. 5-55 AIR Carnatic Orchestra: Hindolavasanta. 6-0 Shrimati Devakunjari: Vocal. 6-30 Men Please Switch Off. Programme for women. 7-0 Shrimati Devakunjari: Vocal. 7-15 Living Language: Sisters of Tamil. (Tamil) by R. P. Setu Pillai. 7-30 Tiger K. Varadachari: Vocal. 8-0 Punassandhaman (Reunion). (Telugu) by Viswanandha Vaviraju. 8-20 Tiger K. Veradachari. 9-15 Education, by Dr. Laubach. 9-30 T. S. Govindarajulu Naidu of Tanjore: Flute.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4.920 kc/s.)

p.m. 5-0 to 6-0 As in Madras I. 6-0 Song Story in Telugu by Shrimati J. Janakamma. 6-15 How Improved Seed is Obtained. (Telugu). 6-30 to 7-30 As in Madras I. 7-30 Film Songs. 8-0 to 9-30 As in Madras I. 9-30 Comolata Dutt: Pianoforte. 10-0 Interlude. 10-5 Maurice W. Lanyon: Organ. 10-30 Epilogue.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres (1.500 kc/s.)

p.m. 5-40 Recitation from Quran. 5-55 Naat by Inayat Husain. 6-0 Hour with villagers. 7-0 Khyber Young Folk's League. 8-0 Zohra Jabeen. 8-20 Piya More. 8-30 Maya Das Gandhi: Bhajan and Geet. 8-55 Zohra Jabeen. 9-45 Records. 10-15 Maya Das Gandhi: Bhajans and Ghazals. 10-35 Khyber Radio Orchestra: Dadra. 10-40 Zohra Jabeen.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres (1.086 kc/s.)

p.m. 5-10 Recitation from Quran. 5-25 Saeen Bakht Jamal Qawwal of Malikwal. 5-45 Sadhu Lal. 6-5 Tamancha Jan. 6-25 Airvoice Orchestra. 6-30 Vipin Chandar Bandhu. 6-45 For Countryside. 7-15 Vipin Chandar Bandhu. 7-30 Saeen Bakht Jamal Qawwal 7-45 Tamancha Jan: New Songs. 8-0 Indra v. Vritra. (Hindustani) by Uday Shankar Bhatt. 8-15 Sadhu Lal. 8-25 Tamancha Jan. 8-35 Saeen Bakht Jamal Qawwal: Naat. 8-45 Music Lesson by Gayak. 9-0 Tamancha Jan. 9-45 Current Events: The Far East, by F. W. Bustin. 10-0 Sadhu Lal: Thumri. 10-10 Sitar by Ek Sahib. 10-20 Tamancha Jan: New Songs. 10-40 Film Songs.

Lucknow Programme

VUW 293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s.)

p.m. 5-30 Mohammad Rafique. 5-45 Kamal Roy: Purbi on the flute. 5-55 Qaisar Jahan. 6-15 Programme for children. 6-30 Mohammad Rafique. 6-55 Kamal Roy. 7-0 Qaisar Jahan. 7-35 Nadiya Kinare Mora Gaon. 7-45 Literary Survey. (Hindustani) by Niaz Fatehpuri. 8-15 Qaisar Jahan. 8-30 Jhoota Khawab. 9-0 Records by Request. 9-45 Records by Request. 10-15 Mohammad Rafique. 10-30 Kamal Roy. 10-40 Qaisar Jahan.

British Broadcasting

GSJ (to 9-0 p.m.) 13.93m. (21.53 Mc/s.) GSH 13.97m. (21.47 Mc/s.) GSF 19.82m. (15.14 Mc/s.) GSE (to 9-30 p.m. 19.76m. (15.18 Mc/s.) GSF 19.82m. (15.14 Mc/s.) GSE 25.29m. (11-86 Mc/s.) GSD (from 9-15 p.m.) 25.53m. (11.75 Mc/s.) p.m.

7-30 Sonata Recital. 8-0 Eric Shripton. 8-15 B B C's Overseas Services. Talk by Director of Overseas Services. 8-30 Merry Xmas Sing-Song. 9-30 News. 9-50 Next Week's Programmes. 10-0 John Dickinson (Apsley) Band.

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Dec. 29.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max	Temperature Min	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Rainfall Total Since 1st Nov.	Difference to Normal
Agra	67	46	--	—	—0.3
Amraoti	88	64	--	—	—1.0
Akola	91	63	--	—	—1.0
Ahmedabad	83	64	--	—	—0.2
Ajmer	73	49	--	—	—0.4
Ahmednagar	85	62	—	—	—1.0
Ambala	70	36	—	—	—0.7
Allahabad	74	50	—	—	—0.5
Benares	75	48	—	—	—0.5
BOMBAY	87	74	—	1.1	+0.7
Bangalore	81	57	—	0.1	—3.3
Belgaum9	86	56	—	1.1	—0.9
Bijapur	88	58	—	0.1	—1.3
Bhavnagar	85	65	T	—	—0.2
Calcutta	80	51	—	0.1	—0.8
Cawnpore	73	53	—	—	—0.5
Calicut	91	71	—	1.5	—5.0
Colombo	85	71	—	8.7	—8.9
Cochin	87	71	—	6.7	—1.5
Delhi	69	39	—	—	—0.5
Hyderabad (Dn.)	87	54	—	—	—1.3
Hyderabad (Sd.)	76	46	—	—	—0.1
Indore	85	63	—	—	0.6
Jhansi	73	55	—	—	—0.4
Jubbulpore	85	54	—	—	—0.8
Jaipur	73	49	—	—	—0.3
Karwar	89	64	—	1.8	—0.3
Karachi	79	56	—	0.2	+0.1
Khandwa	92	62	—	—	—0.8
Lucknow	68	49	—	—	—0.5
Lahore	73	34	—	—	—0.4
Multan	76	36	—	—	—0.3
Mysore	82	60	—	0.7	—2.2
Madras	85	64	—	2.6	—17.3
Marmagoa	87	69	—	1.0	—
Malegaon	91	66	—	0.1	—0.7
Nagpur	90	59	—	—	—1.2
Ootacamund	66	42	—	3.5	—3.9
Patna	76	50	—	—	—0.4
Peshawar	69	35	—	1.0	+0.2
Poona	88	57	—	0.3	—0.8
Rangoon	89	66	—	9.9	+6.8
Ratnagiri	92	68	—	2.9	+1.9
Rajkot	87	58	—	—	—0.3
Srinagar	34	30	—	0.9	—0.8

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

Western Disturbance Approaching Frontier

POONA, Dec. 29.

The western disturbance is feeble and is passing away eastwards.

A fresh western disturbance is approaching the Frontier through Iran. Scattered light showers have occurred in Gujarat, East Rajputana and West Central India. Temperatures are markedly above normal in south Gujarat to northwest Central Provinces.

Forecast until 30th evening. Scattered light showers will occur in Central India and West Central Provinces.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 29-12-1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus 0.48 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.3 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 67.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.4 degrees 1.9 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 74.1 degrees 6.4 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 59 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 150 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 5.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 29-12-38.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 79.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.19 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.99 inches.

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.00" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

URDU DAY AT SHILLONG

SHILLONG, Dec. 23. (By Mail.)

The All-India Urdu Day was observed at Shillong, with Maulavi Faqr Uddin Ali Ahmed presiding.

Some speakers spoke in favour of Urdu and said that Urdu was the only language which could be understood all over India. Urdu was the cause of Hindu-Moslem unity. Maulavi Zamil Ahmed said that Urdu was founded by Hindus during the reign of Akbar and contended that Urdu was the only language which could be called the lingua franca of India.

Mr. Ali Ahmed, the president said that Urdu was a combination of Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, and even English words and phrases. It was very simple language. As it had been decided to introduce Urdu in Assam Schools, Hindus could learn it in no time with Devnagri script, while Muslims with Persian. He said that both communities should know both languages, which would lead India to better understanding between the Hindus and Muslims.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM OCTOBER, 1938)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	7 50	17 40
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass.)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from 1st October, 1938.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon	21 15 (Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

LONDON—BOMBAY (Juhu).

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (Juhu)—LONDON

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

BOMBAY (Juhu)—COLOMBO

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 1-30 p.m.

COLOMBO—BOMBAY (Juhu)

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 9-45 a.m. Delivery, Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 1 p.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—SINGAPORE and AUSTRALIA.

Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

AUSTRALIA—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—HONGKONG CHINA AND JAPAN

Latest hour of posting:—Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

HONGKONG—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

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Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Porebunder.

Departures from Juhu: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-15 a.m.

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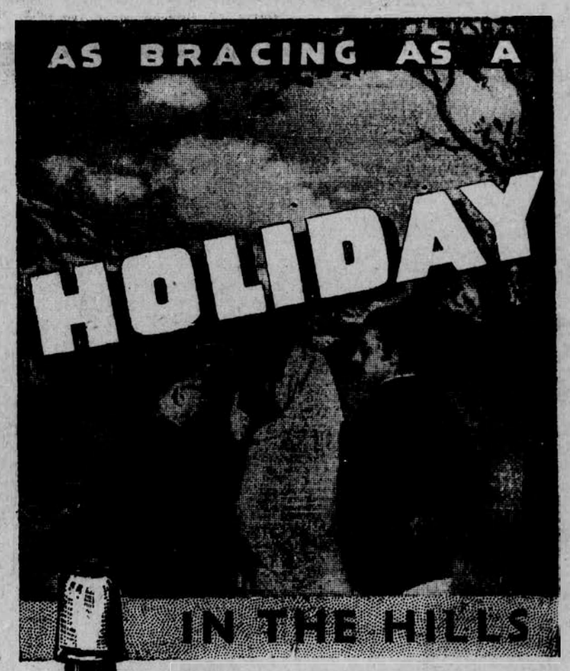

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Racing At Mahalaxmi

Probables, Weights And Order Of Running For Saturday's Second Winter Meeting

The following are the Probables, Weights and order of running for the First Day of Bombay Second Winter Meeting, to be run at Mahalaxmi, on Saturday, December 31:—

First Race: 1-45 p.m.

THE MUSCAT PLATE. (Div. I) Distance—1 Mile.
Winner Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 450; Third Rs. 250.
For Arabs in Class III. W. A. Penalties—Winners in India after 29th July, 1938, once 4lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 12lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4lbs.
To be ridden by Licensed Riding Boys and Apprentice Jockeys.
Nashwan al Iraq 9-3; Tharwath 9-1; Shalan Pasha 9-1; Mujbil al Arab 8-10; Bayhas 8-10; Fil al Iraq 8-10; Mas'ud Farhan 8-4; Attaf Beg 8-4; Lovely One 8-4; Nasum al Iraq 7-9; Golden Cap 7-9; Shapoor 7-9; Shahib 7-9.

★ ★

Second Race: 2-15 p.m.

THE MUSCAT PLATE (Div. II.) Distance—1 Mile.
Winner Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 450; Third Rs. 250.
For Arabs in Class III. W. A. Penalties—Winners in India after 29th July, 1938, once 4lbs. twice 7lbs., oftener 12lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4lbs.
Mujbil Hamid 9-3; Hakim Pasha 9-3; Challenger 9-1; Hilal al Nusser 9-1; Arab Legend 9-1; Good Chance 9-1; Shireen 9-0; Mikhlif Pasha 8-11; Zaid ul Khair 8-10; Abbas Pasha 8-10; John Wilkies 8-2; Hashim 8-2; Transvaal 7-9.

★ ★

Third Race: 2-45 p.m.

THE MONTGOMERY PLATE. Distance—7 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third, Rs. 300. A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class "A".
Cherie 9-5; Boat Drill 9-0; Ironside 9-0; Zenith 8-3; Fanciful 8-3; Osman Pasha 8-0; Mahboob's Choice 7-7; Redouble 8-0; Behzad 8-0; King's Wine 8-0; Rose Apple 7-9; Czardis 7-7; Guindy Park 7-7; Link Boy 7-5.

★ ★

Fourth Race: 3-15 p.m.

THE SIMLA PLATE. Distance—1 1/4 Miles.
Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.
Darbis 9-0; Starlight 8-11; Ajwad 8-11; Aziza 8-9; Amil al Iraq 8-4; Imperial 8-4; Gold Mine 8-2; Rio Rita 8-0; Sagban Pasha 8-0; Gay Life 8-0; Wafi Hamid 7-9; Dhiyab 7-9.

★ ★

Fifth Race: 3-45 p.m.

THE VELLARD PLATE (Div. II.) Distance—7 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 600. Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.
Little Town 9-4; Faughan Hill 8-13; Braces 8-12; Dangerous II 8-9; Dynamite 8-7; Scion 8-6; Passiflora II 8-4; Red Minx 8-4; Optimist 8-0; Le Mas 8-0; Baby Boy 8-0; Talkless 8-0; Falkland 7-7; Cryptogram 7-7; Goblin 7-7.

★ ★

Sixth Race: 4-15 p.m.

THE VELLARD PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance—7 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.
Buny Smith 9-4; Birthday Gift 9-0; Pursuivant 8-12; Tobralco 8-10; Mark You 8-6; Heat Wave 8-6; Princess Coral 8-5; Pall Mall 8-5; Irish Ford 8-4; Night Alarm 8-0; Mount Dil 8-0; Split Wine 8-0; Galumph II 7-12; Gorgus 7-12; Ratepayer 7-12; Grecian Orb 7-9.

★ ★

Seventh Race: 4-45 p.m.

THE WARWICK PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance—1 Mile.
Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 900; Third Rs. 450.
A Handicap for Horses in Class III.
Grianeog 9-2; Wheatsheaf 8-10; Checkmate 8-7; Maroc 8-5; Monte Carlo 8-1; Remarque 8-1; Quidnunc 8-1; Fresh Kid 8-1; Mr. Pip 8-0; Cymro 8-0; Pegasus 7-12; Omegan 7-8.

★ ★

Eighth Race: 5-15 p.m.

THE PERTH PLATE. Distance—(About) 1½ Miles.
Winner Rs. 7,000; Second Rs. 1,800; Third Rs. 900. A Handicap for Horses in Class II and III.
Goudea 9-0; Cash Book 8-13; Cabalist 8-6; Zem Zem 8-6; Pressman 8-6; Etessam 8-4; Rough Sea 7-12; Miss Potiphar 8-4; Affinity 7-12; Ballylinch 7-8; Tressex 7-8.

★ ★

Ninth Race: 5-45 p.m.

THE WARWICK PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance—1 Mile.
Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 900; Third Rs. 450. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.
Tipperary 9-5; Golden Beam 8-10; Cartoon 8-10; Jovial Prince 8-9; Haut Monde 8-8; Assault-at-Arms 8-7; Rigoletta 8-5; Mythical Monk 8-3; Girvan 8-3; Gangasagar II 8-1; Guiding Queen 8-0; Dominic 7-7.

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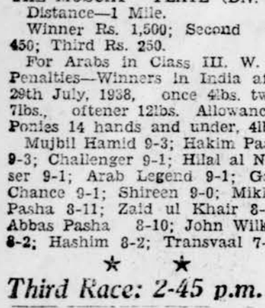

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A Middle School For Khambhalia

(From A Correspondent)

Just about a week back (18th inst.) Sheth Padamsey Damodar, J.P., of Bombay, with his bountiful donation of Rs. 20,000, has brought into existence 'A Middle School,' in Khambhalia (Jamnagar State) as a memorial to his deceased father, Shree Damodar Govindji.

The gala opening ceremony of the above institution was performed by a distinguished personage like H.H. the Maharaja of Jamnagar in the midst of distinguished guests like Shree Vithhaldas Damodar Govindji, Shree Mathuradas Haribhai, J.P., Shree Dajibagu Sahib and others.

The ceremony began with a very auspicious song by some girls. Then, the donor cordially welcomed the guests of the day. In course of his lecture, then, he proceeded to pay a very high tribute to the manifold virtues and capacities of the deceased. He, then, rightly emphasised the necessity of helping the cause of education along. Finally, he concluded his lecture with thanking those who lent a helping hand in his cause.

Then, after some brief speeches by Shree Mathuradas Haribhai, J.P., and Shree Vithaldas Damodar just in keeping with the occasion H.H. the Jamsahib, while declaring the institution open, appreciated in very glowing terms the donation. Then, he presented the generous donor with a gold medal, 'The First Class Order of Merit' and dress.

In the evening, the dinner over, the Village-people of Khambhalia had given the distinguished donor an address by way of their hearty appreciation and acknowledgement of the donation.

PARADOX IN PUBLIC HEALTH CONTROL

Trained People Insufficiently Used: Studies At The All-India Hygiene Institute

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

India has still far to go before she has efficient public health organisations comparable with those of the other advanced countries and before she can reduce the great waste of life and economic and other losses due to preventible diseases. Yet, paradoxically enough, authorities both in the Provinces and States and in railways and other industrial organisations generally make insufficient use of the public health workers specially trained to suit Indian requirements.

This is made out in the annual report of the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, for the year, 1937, just published.

The Institute has till now produced four batches of Diplomates in Public Health. Most of them are Government servants. Local bodies and other authorities who are mainly responsible for the administration of public health, employ only a small number.

MATERNAL MORTALITY INVESTIGATIONS

Investigations have also been made into the causes of maternal deaths in Calcutta. Over 90 per cent. of these deaths, it has been found, were preventible, and the conclusion was reached that maternity need not be attended with such grave risks if the expectant mother could be given adequate medical supervision during pregnancy, at the time of delivery and for a few weeks following confinement. The enquiry has also revealed that one of the important causes of maternal deaths is "pregnancy anaemia." The causes and treatment of this form of anaemia are as yet little understood. Investigations are in progress for finding out the responsible casual factors and the best method of treatment.

TUBERCULOSIS AND INDUSTRY

In the tuberculosis enquiry carried on in the Institute, a study is being made of the relationship of certain industries to the disease. India is becoming more industrialised and urbanised and this new factor has been held responsible for a marked increase in the incidence of the disease. The jute industry is particularly being studied with a view to finding out how far it contributes towards the spread of tuberculosis.

The work so far conducted reveals that the majority of the cases of tuberculosis in jute mills are met with among the poor classes of labourers living in ill-ventilated and insanitary tenements. The fact that susceptible persons are migrating to take up work in these industrial concerns is also held to be to some extent responsible for the severe type of tuberculosis prevalent amongst the mill workers.

COAL SEAMS IN BURMA

Geology Of Minbu And Thayetmyo Districts

NEW DELHI, (By Mail)

New light, though not of a hopeful kind, is thrown on the possibilities of getting a further supply of coal and oil from Burma by the Geological Survey of India.

A survey has been completed of parts of the Minbu and Thayetmyo Districts of Burma, which have hitherto been unmapped geologically, and the details of the geology of the area are now given in a Memoir, just published.

A list is given of the lenticular and inconsistent coal seams that were noticed during the course of the survey, but none of the coal seams, it is stated, are of economic importance.

Viceroy To Open Technological Laboratory

NEW DELHI, (By Mail)

His Excellency the Viceroy will declare open on January 3 the Technological Research Laboratory of the Indian Central Jute Committee, for the creation of which His Excellency was in no small measure responsible.

BARSI COTTON PRESS CO. LTD.

Profit For The Year And Dividend

The Forty-sixth Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Goculdas Cullianji Barsi Cotton Press Co., Ltd., was held on Thursday at the Registered Office of the Company at 74-76 Bora Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Purshotam Gokuldas presiding.

The Directors, in the course of their report for the year ending 30th June, 1938, stated that a net profit of Rs. 258-13-11 has been made during the year. On the balance of Rs. 4,254-14-5 brought forward from last year's account, being added, the amount available for disposal is Rs. 4,513-12-4, as the amount insufficient for distribution of dividend, the Directors transferred Rs 2,000 from the Reserve Fund account to Profit and Loss account making the total Rs. 6,513-12-4, which the Directors recommended to dispose of as under:

To pay a Dividend free of Income-tax for the year ending 30th June, 1938, on paid up capital at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum as under:— on 300 shares of "A capital of Rs. 250" paid up at Rs. 10 per share Rs. 3,000.

On 1,500 shares of "B" capital of Rs. 50 paid up at Rs. 2 per share Rs. 3,000.

To carry to new year's account Rs. 513-12-4.

The Directors' Report was adopted together with the recommendation made in it.

The retiring Director Mr. Gordhandas was re-elected as a Director under Clause 112 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

Messrs. Dalal and Shah were appointed as Auditors for the ensuing year.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

ALL RAJPUTS UNDER ONE FOLD

Maharaja Of Tripura's Call For Unity

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

The need for responsive co-operation to tide over the many odds before the community, the country and the world were stressed by H. H. the Maharaja Sir Vir Vikrama Kishore Dev Burman Bahadur of Tripura, in the course of his presidential address at the fortieth session of the All-India Kshatriya Mahasabha, which began here this afternoon.

The greatest good of the greatest number, His Highness added, should be the motto of the Rajputs. He warned them against the glaring social evils prevailing in their community and said that they must discard in toto the bad time-honoured customs, keeping themselves at the same time aloof from blind adherence to modernism.

Referring to the past chivalry and prowess of the Rajput Race, the Maharaja said that they must put their shoulders together to regain their lost ground. Their primary concern he added should be to bring all the Rajputs of India within the fold of the Mahasabha, and in order to keep intact the inborn qualities of the Rajput race and to defend the motherland, when needs be. The Rajput youths must have regular military training.

CALL TO KSHATRIYA YOUTHS

Mr. Ramnagina Singh, Chairman of the Reception Committe in the course of his address said: "The Kshatriyas of India must wake up and solve the pressing needs of the community with a view to encouraging its growth. The problems are many and require our immediate attention and concerted action. If survival of the fittest be an admitted maxim, then we must spare no pains to see that we keep abreast with the time and concentrate all our attention on development, social, political and economical."

Referring to politics, Mr. Singh said, "Rajput and politics were but synonymous ters in days gone by. To-day we cannot shut our eyes to that fact. We must take lively interest in politics only to save ourselves and the community."

Concluding he appealed to the Kshatriya young men to work heart and soul for uplift of the community.—A.P.

CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP OF INDIA

Central India Team Against Bengal And Assam At Calcutta

(From Our Correspondent)

INDORE, Dec 28.

Dilawar Hussain will captain the Central India team which meets Bengal and Assam in the India Cricket Championship at Calcutta, Eden Gardens, on December 31, January 1 and 2. The team will be selected from the following fourteen players:—

Dilawar Hussain (Alirajpur), Captain, Maharaj Kumar Fateh Singh (Alirajpur), Basant Singh (Alirajur), Ziaul Hassan (Alirajpur), Shahabuddin (Alirajpur), Saiduddin (Alirajpur), Sardar Mohammad Khan (an old boy of Daly College, Indore), Abdus Salim Khan (Daly College, Indore), K. V. Kalevar (Sometime tutor, Daly College), J. N. Bhaya (Indore), V. Hazare (Senior Dewas), Lt. Benbow (Mhow).

It is understood that Major C. K Nayudu, C. S. Nayudu, Wazir Ali, Mushtaq Ali and Istiaq Ali are not playing, and the loss in gate money is bound to be very heavy. Apart from the pecuniary embarrassment which Bengal and Assam Cricket Association will have to face, Calcutta loses a chance of watching first-class cricket. It is well-known that Bengal is a football-ridden land and Bengal has still to make the game of cricket popular among her youth. The individual performances of Banerji, K. Bose and Van Der Gucht apart, Bengal so far has not seriously taken to cricket, which as a team-game, is accepted by competent critics of sports, to be much superior to Football. It calls forth the best of latent qualities of young people, discipline, organisation, sacrifice.

A casual scruting of the list of selected players will show that the team is not in any sense representative of Central India, and Bengal and Assam should not draw any conclusion about the standard of Central Indian cricket. With the exception of Dilawar Hussain, J. N. Bhaya and V. Hazare, none of the players have earned any right by virtue of their cricket to represent Central India abroad.

YOUNG MOGAVEERA SPORTS CLUB

In the second round match of the I.K.B.C.C. Shield played on 25th instant on the Cross Maidan, between the Karnatak Cricket Club and the Young Mogaveera Sports Club, the former won the match by the result of the first innings, and thus the Karnatak Cricket Club entered the final.

On the 26th inst. the semi-final match was played between the Mangalore Cricket Club and the Vidyadaini Sports Club, the former won the match by the result of the first innings. The Mangalore Cricket Club will meet the Karnatak Cricket Club in the final round.

SELLING AGENCIES TO EUROPEAN FIRMS

Sugar Millowners' Action Condemned

The Sugar Merchants' Association have passed at its general meeting the following resolution:

"This meeting of the Sugar Merchants' Association of Bombay strongly protests at the practice adopted by some sugar millowners of granting their selling agencies to European firms and also views with alarm the reported move of the Indian Sugar Syndicate, whereby the distribution of sugar under their control will be entrusted to foreign hands.

This meeting strongly feels that the distribution of a commodity like sugar which is manufactured in this country and which enjoys the greatest protection of the Government at the expense of the consumer should necessarily be vested purely in Indian hands and is of the opinion that the short-sighted policy adopted by our manufacturers will be greatly detrimental to the interests of the business community of this country.

Under the circumstances this meeting of the Sugar Merchants' Association of Bombay requests the solicitude of all the Provincial Governments, especially of the United Provinces and Behar, of the Congress President of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Chairman of the National Planning Committee and of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Chairman of the Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee, and hopes that the interests and rights of the Indian mercantile community will be duly safeguarded and respected."

Latest Gallops At Mahaluxmi

Haut Monde Makes Notable Improvement: Rough Sea Does Smart Gallop

(FROM 'OUR TRACK CORRESPONDENT)

The following gallops were noted through the week:—

ROUGH SEA (Selby) and ARCHMOON (Bond) finished well together over a rousing nine furlongs. Latter has so far failed to reproduce track form

PRESSMAN (Brace) had ASSAULT-AT-ARMS (R. Boy) beaten in a run over ten furlongs. He is in great heart just now.

MAROC (Marrable) covered a mile at a brisk pace and pleased. Must be winning a race this season.

CYMRO (Meherji) spurted four furlongs in attractive fashion. Fit.

GANGASAGAR II (Britt) moved too well for GORDON (R. Boy) in a mile gallop on the race-track.

QUIDNUNC (Evans) shaped better than RATEPAYER (Burn) in a seven furlongs dash.

HAUT MONDE (Burn) went a mile at a strong pace. He has improved.

MARK YOU (Selby) and HIMAT (Bullock) contested four furlongs when both pleased.

TALKLESS (M. Khan) was sent four furlongs. Moved well.

LITTLE TOWN (Orme) and PURSUIVANT (Brace) did seven furlongs together. They were quite good.

GOBLIN (Britt) easily beat a stable companion in a four furlongs spurt.

BRACES (Brace) traversed a mile at a nice pace. Fast training on.

TOBRALCO (R. Boy) showed good speed for six furlongs.

GAY LADY (Orme) beat ZENITH (Selby) in a dash over four furlongs. She is coming to hand.

AJWAD (R. Boy) covered nine furlongs at a rattling pace. Another unreliable customer.

GAY LIFE (Britt) was sent nine furlongs on a rousing pace. He gave satisfaction.

WAFI HAMID (Bhimrao) strode out freely and well over ten furlongs.

AMIN AL IRAQ (R. Boy) had SAIF AL NUSSER (Fitzgerald) for company in a run over nine furlongs. They were well together at the finish and are very fit.

JOHN WILKES (Britt) shaped well over a mile. This one is a useful type.

GOOD CHANCE (Burn) went a mile gallop on the grass. Can be made a lot fitter.

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NOTICE.

The public are hereby informed that the Karachi Line slow steamer will call at the ports of Nawabunder and Diu on both voyages for passengers only with effect from Sunday, 1st January, 1939.

100, Frere Road, Bombay, 27th December, 1938. (Tel. No. 25061).

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LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Shud 9, 1995
Muslim: Jiltad 7, 1357
Parsi: Tir 26, 1308
Hightide: 4-34 17-45
Lowtide: 11-22 22-50
Sunrise: 7h. 11m.
Sunset: 6h. 11m.

National Liberal Federation of India, 20th Session, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Hon. Mr. P. N. Sapru presiding, 5-15 p.m

Saturday, December 31

New Year's Eve: Public holiday. Banks closed.

National Liberal Federation, 20th Session, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Hon. Mr. P. N. Sapru presiding, 12 noon.

Bombay Races: Second Winter Meeting, First Day.

S. S. 'Mooltan' with English mail sails at 3 p.m.

Sunday, January 1

New Year's Day.

Monday, January 2.

Public Holiday
Banks closed.

Domestic Occurrence

LATE DR. D. R. DESAI

Dr. M. D. Desai and family thank the friends and relatives of late Dr. D. R. Desai and regret their inability to reply them individually.

ALL-INDIA VAIDYA CONFERENCE

There will be Adhyapak Sammelan at 1 p.m. to-day (Friday).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We have received the following:—

A wall calendar from M. H. Dinshaw and Co.

A perpetual calendar from Lentin's Commercial College.

A wall calendar from Bombay Humanitarian League.

A tear-off table calendar from Gandhi and Co.

A table diary, a table calendar and a pocket diary from the Commercial Printing Press.

MAIL STEAMER DUE ON SATURDAY

The mail steamer 'Mooltan' is now due alongside Ballard Pier at 5 a.m. on Saturday, the 31st current and will sail thence at 3 p.m. the same day for London

A CALCUTTA DISCLAIMER

Dr. P. C. Chatterjee, H.M.B., Secretary of the All-India Homoeopathic Medical Conference, Tangail, Mymensingh, writes:—

"A meeting of the working Committee of the All-India Homoeopathic Conference was held on the 23rd November last at Calcutta. In that meeting it was resolved that the report that was published in the newspapers regarding All-India Homoeopathic Conference from Bombay had no connection with this body. The persons responsible for such publication were therefore criticised. All Homoeopaths therefore are advised not to take notice of this.

CHILDREN'S NEW YEAR AT "HAVE-A-HEART" FETE

The Director Mr. O. D. Harder and the General Manager Mr. Mark King announce that a Special Children's Day at "Have-A-Heart" Fete on 1st January 1939, when Children producing at the Gates the Coupon that will appear in this paper on Saturday, the 31st December will have Free Admission on the Fete Grounds.

They invite the attention of the readers to this Coupon that will appear in the "Chronicle" of Saturday, 31st December.

KATHIAWAR PRAJAMANDAL

The Hon. Secretaries, Kathiawar Prajanmandal, write:—

A grand reception will be given to the prisoners and volunteers of Rajkot who return to Bombay, on Sunday by Kathiawar Mail by Kathiawad Prajamandal.

Rajasthanis and Volunteer Corps are requested to be present at Bombay Central Station on Sunday morning.

THE KARNATAK AMBULANCE WORKERS' LEAGUE

Under the joint auspices of the South Kanara Physical Culture Institute and the above League, Mr. G. G. Shimoga, will speak on "Physical Fitness" to-day (Friday) at 8 p.m. at Institute Hall, Gunbow Street, Fort. Dr. J. Fernandez, will preside.

H. P. MITRA SAMAJ CUP CRICKET TOURNAMENT, BORIVLI

The above Tournament of Borivli shall be held this year as usual from January 1939 onwards. It remains open to all the clubs from Bandra to Virar (both inclusive). Those desiring to contest the Tournament should write to the Hon. Secretary for the Tournament.

REGAL at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
FRED ASTAIRE • GINGER ROGERS
in
CAREFREE
LYRICS AND MUSIC BY
IRVING BERLIN
with
RALPH BELLAMY and others
RKO RADIO PICTURE
Also the latest
"MARCH OF TIME"!

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"The Dark Angel" only to-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Brother Rat" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"My Son" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Prison Without Bars" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
EROS—"That Certain Age" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Nirmala" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Zamana" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Puran Bhakta" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"The Citadel" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bramhachari". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"The Street Singer" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m
NEW EMPIRE—"Four Daughters". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—Industrial India" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Professor Beware" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Gopal Krishna" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Carefree" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bhabi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Mr. X" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10-15 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Girl of the Golden West" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Prof. Vaman M. Sc" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES

Registered and unregistered packet mails and superscribed registered and unregistered letters and postcards for Mauritius and all correspondence for Reunion per extra s.s. 'Sibajak' via Madura, Colombo and Batavia will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 p.m. on Saturday, the 31st instant and 9 a.m. on Sunday, the 1st January 1939.

Correspondence other than letters and postcards for British East Africa, Tanganika Territory, Zanzibar, Rhodesia, Nyasaland and the Union of South Africa and all correspondence for Portuguese East Africa and Lawrence Marques per s.s. 'Tairea' will be accepted at the Bombay General Post Office as shown below:—

Registered and unregistered correspondence upto 12 noon on Wednesday, the 4-1-1939.

Parcels will also be accepted upto 5 p.m. on Tuesday, the 3-1-1939.

Correspondence other than letters and postcards for Mauritius, and all correspondence for Reunion and Madagascar Ports will also be accepted upto 12 noon on Wednesday, the 4-1-1939, for despatch by the above steamer. Letters and postcards for Mauritius specially superscribed for transmission by this steamer will also be accepted upto 12 noon on Wednesday.

Parcels for Germany for despatch by German steamer 'M/V Weissenfels' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6 p.m. to-day (Friday)

It is hereby notified that the booking of insured articles for and from the following post offices is suspended until further orders: (1) Sararogha sub office (under Bannu H. O.); (2) Chorlaki branch office (under Kohat H. O.); (3) Land-Kamar branch office (under Karak S. O. and Kohat H. O.) (4) Thatti-nasratti branch office (under Karak S. O. and Kohat H. O.).

DADOBA GAWAND CRICKET SHIELD TOURNAMENT

The following players will represent the Mahim Juvenile Cricket Club in their match with the Manchester Mills Sports Club in the above tournament on Sunday, the 1st January 1939, at Dadar, G. I. P.

The game starting at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.)

Messrs. T. M. Savant (Capt.), M. K. Chavan, S. M. Savant, S. D. Patil, D. B. Vaidya, N. H. Mhatre, A. D. Dadarkar, K. J. Kapadia, B. Jog, S. K. Kawtankar, S. K. Chavan.

Reserves: R. H. Naik, R. A. Patil.

RENT ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

The Rent Enquiry Committee will meet at the Council Hall, Bombay on the 3rd, 4th and 5th January at 12-30 p.m. to record the oral evidence of some of the representatives on the question of rent.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ

In connection with the Ladies Programme, there will be a Harikatha Kalekshepam to-day (Friday) at 3 p.m. by Sjt. Viswanatha Bhagavathar with accompaniments.

Under the auspices of the above Samaj, Swami Sadananda (a German Sadhu), will deliver a public lecture on "Why I became a Vaishnawa" in the Samaj Hall on Sunday, the 1st January 1939 at 9 p.m. (S.T.).

REGISTRATION OF MOTOR CARS: A CORRECTION

The Western India Automobile Association, writes:—

"On page 32 of the December issue of the W. I. A. A.'s magazine Motoring in India, a paragraph reminding motorists that tax for the first quarter of 1939 has to be paid before December 31st was wrongly worded "Municipal Wheel Tax". This has caused confusion in the minds of a number of motorists. The headline should, of course, have been 'Renewal of registration'."

CONDOLENCE MEETING

Under the joint auspices of the Hindi Vidyapitha and the Rashtra Bhasha Pracharak Mandal, a public meeting will be held in the Sardar High School near Krishna Cinema to-day (Friday) at 8 p.m. to mourn the loss of the great Hindi writer Acharya Pandit Mahabir Prasad Dwivedi. Shriyut Jayachandra Vidyalankar will preside. Raja Bahadur Sinha, Pandit Shamsunder Bajaj and others will speak on The life and works of the deceased.

NO PLAYGROUNDS ON COMMUNAL LINES

Mahim Residents' Protest

Bombay, Dec 27

Under the auspices of the 'G' Ward Tenants' League, a public meeting of Mahim residents was held on Monday, 26th evening near Kapad Bazar, Mahim, to put forth a demand for Public Recreation Ground in Mahim and to protest against the action of the Bombay Municipality in giving portions of a playground on communal lines to the Mahim Parsee Association and the Catholic Gymkhana. Mr. Sikhandar Khan presided

The following resolution was passed unanimously at the meeting.

"This meeting of Mahim residents wholeheartedly supports the move made by the 'G' Ward Tenants' League to approach the Municipality for a Public Recreation ground in this locality."

"This meeting of Mahim residents strongly protests against the action of the Bombay Municipality in giving the portions of the ground situated near Mian Mohd. Chotani Road and Station Road to the Mahim Parsee Association and Catholic Gymkhana on communal lines and hence further requests to the Bombay Municipality to cancel the lease forthwith to avoid the communal tension created at present and convert the whole plot into a public playground."

NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION

The twentieth Session of the National Liberal Federation of India will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to-day and to-morrow, December 30 and 31.

To-day's proceedings will begin at 5-15 p.m. when Sir Cowasji Jehangir will give his inaugural address and the Hon. Mr. P. N. Sapru will deliver his presidential address. The Conference will thereafter meet in Committee to discuss the draft resolutions to be placed before the next day's Session which begins at 12 noon on Saturday.

Members and visitors are requested to be in their seats by 5 p.m. on Friday.

Bombay Sugar Merchants' Protest

The following telegram has been sent by Bombay Sugar Merchants' Association to the Indian Sugar Syndicate, Calcutta:—

"Sugar Merchants' Association strongly protest against Syndicate's move adopting direct selling Policy. We observe Complete Hartal."

New Education Fellowship

A meeting will be held under the auspices of the New Education Fellowship, at 8-30 a.m. to-day (Friday) at St. Xavier's High School, with Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Parliamentary Secretary to the Bombay Cabinet presiding.

The subject is "The Remaking of Primary Education". The speakers are Mr. R. V. Parulekar, Secretary, Municipal Schools Committee, Principal, M. T. Vyas, Mr. I. R. Desai, Basic Education Officer to the Government of Bombay and Mr. Kitro, Inspector of Schools, Kashmir.

TO MOURN LOSS OF C. A. DALAL

On behalf of the Workers of the Textile Mills of Bombay City and Island, it is proposed to hold a condolence meeting to mourn the loss of the late Mr. C. A. Dalal, ex-Labour Officer of the Millowners' Association at the Damodar Thakersey Hall, Parel, to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.). Mr. Fred Stones, will preside.

CONGRESS MUNICIPAL ELECTION COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee of the Congress Municipal Election Committee will meet to-day (Friday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

Decoration For Divorce

The Hon. Secretary, of the Society of the Servants of Humanity, writes:—

The members of the Society of the Servants of Humanity, which body has been advocating the 'Womens' Freedom Movement including 'Divorce,' will congratulate Mr. Sohrab Mody for his remarkable production of the Film 'Divorce' opening to-night at the Krishna.

C. I. STATES' PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

Narendra Deo To Preside Over Dohad Session

INDORE, Dec. 28.

Acharya Narendra Deo will preside over the Dohad session of the Central India States' People's Conference which will be held in January next.

The final dates of the Conference will be announced later.—United Press

SATYAGRAHA IN CAMBAY?

States' People To Consult Sardar Patel

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 29.

It is understood that the people of Cambay have determined to start Civil Disobedience against ban on public meetings

A deputation of Cambay people has gone to Rajpipla to seek advice of Sardar Patel, who has gone there to preside over the Rajpipla People's Conference.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

I regret to announce the death of Rev. Fr. Peter A. Fernandes, of Bandra, at his residence in the Church at Mount Poinsur Borivli on Wednesday morning.

He was born on May, 27, 1864 at Chuim, Bandra. He passed the Matric Examination in 1885, studied Philosophy and Theology for 5 years and was ordained priest on November 1, 1890.

He was then appointed Assistant Vicar at St. Peter's Church, Bandra. Here he was the first to give a retreat in Marathi and his example is now being followed by other priests throughout the suburbs. He was transferred to Rajkot and Jamnagar in 1898, had a church built at Jamnagar entirely at the cost of the State. From there he was transferred to St. Teresa's Girgaum in 1901. Here he put the school on a better basis. From Girgaum his services were lent by Archbishop Dalhoff, S. J., to the Bishop of Damaun who appointed him as Vicar of St. Andrew's Church, Bandra, on May 1, 1904. During his stay in St. Andrew's, several changes took place, the most important being the completion of Mount Mary's Chapel on Bandra Hill which is under this Church.

When he was Vicar of St. Andrew's he toured through Europe in 1907, had an audience twice of Pope Pius X on his way to England and on his return.

HISTORY OF MOUNT MARY

He was the first to write and publish the history of Mount Mary the well-known shrine on Bandra Hill that draws hundreds of thousands of piligrims annually. He wrote and published the life of St. Gonsolo Garcia and organised a grand pilgrimage to Bassein Fort in the saint's honour.

Resigning his post at St. Andrews, he was sent to Bhavnagar and then to Rajkot, and was later on transferred to Baroda where during the flood of 1927 he saved many lives.

His last place of duty was at Mount Poinsur where he most peacefully died and was buried yesterday morning at 8 a.m. thousands of Catholics from Bombay and Suburbs paying their last homage.

By his death suburban Catholics lose a priest who was not only loyal towards his service for God but one who was loved dearly and respected highly.

GURU GOBIND SINGH BIRTH ANNIVERSARY

Celebrations In Bombay

To commemorate the Birthday Anniversary of Guru Gobind Singh a meeting was held at Azad Maidan on Thursday evening when Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai presided.

Dr. Amrik Singh, a member of the Sri Guru Singh Sabha spoke on the revolutionary activities in different countries which were swinging between the poles of peaceful and armed resistance.

Suffering, he said, was created by the misuse of power which may often necessitate the application of power as a corrective.

Continuing he traced the History of the Saints of the Sikhs, and how their suffering had helped in the evolution of their culture.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai then spoke on the origin of Sikhism and explained how Sikhism is an ideal of modern Hinduism on all practical lines. Hinduism is not a homogenous system of belief, but a conglomeration, in a large measure derived from prior faiths. The sect was founded by Baba Nanak who, rejecting the institution of caste, idolatry and superstition, preached the existence of one spiritual God and inculcated higher moral principles.

Concluding, Sjt. Desai traced the life history of the founder of the faith and said that Sikhism, stood for discipline and the higher moral and spiritual values.

WRITERS OF SHORT STORY

Prof. Diwanchand Sharma's Instructive Speech

Prof. Diwanchand Sharma of the D. A. V. College, delivered an instructive speech on "Some writers of the short story in Hindi," under the auspices of the P. E. N., on Thursday evening, at the International Book House. Mr. Manu Subedar presiding.

The speaker said that short-story telling whether oral or written, had been an accredited form of art in India from time immemorial. A modern short story differed from a sketch a tale or an outline and was the most finished artistic form of narrative fiction manifesting high art and perfection of technique. The vogue of the short story in Hindi came to be established only in the beginning of the 20th century, though Shah Allahkhan had been regarded by some as the pioneer in this field.

In the 20th century, the speaker continued, short-story writing became well established primarily due to the influence of Bengali and foreign literature and several writers such as Pt. Mahadev Prasad Mishra, Shri Goswami, Shri Girja K. Ghosh, and others appeared on the scene. These writers took to writing not because they wanted to represent life but because this new literary form captured their fancy.

The Professor then dwelt upon the literary charms and characteristics of the selected works of some conspicuous writers such as Shri Jai Shankar Pershad, Munshi Premchand and others. Munshi Premchand, who wrote for the dumb millions of India attained unparalleled popularity through his graphic accounts of men and scenes portraying the inner states of mind very vividly.

In conclusion the speaker said that India presented the most interesting diversities of characters scenes and problems and the writers had only to select the material judiciously and present it artistically. He pleaded for greater artistic courage, more freshness and a large measure of literary experiment.

After the presidential remarks meeting came to an end with a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

FORFEITED LANDS RESTORATION ACT

Justice Divatia For Tribunal

BOMBAY, Dec. 29.

A Gazette Extraordinary of the Bombay Government published to-day announces that the Hon. Mr. Justice Harishbhai Vajubhai Divatia of the Bombay High Court has been appointed member of the one man Tribunal in connection with the Bombay Forfeited Lands Restoration Act, 1938.

The same notification declares as forfeit to Government for the purpose of restoration to the original owners lands forfeited during the last two Civil Disobedience movements in Borsad, Anand, Jambusar, Bardoli, Jalalpore and Chorasi talukas in Gujarat and Ankola and Siddapur talukas in Kanara.—United Press.

OKHA SALT WORKS

Sold To Tata Chemicals Company

The eleventh annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Okha Salt Works Limited, was held yesterday at which Mr. Walchand Hirachand presided. In moving the adoption of the report he stated:

"There was no improvement during the year in the Calcutta market. The protection was, after 7 years, withdrawn by Government. The withdrawal had a very disastrous effect on the Indian industry as foreign salt reentered the market and is now being dumped in Calcutta in very large quantities at low ruinous rates. The situation in Calcutta will remain in the present condition until Government restores protection to the Indian industry. Salt being an article of everyday domestic use should be produced entirely in the country and India should no longer be dependent on either Aden or other foreign sources of supply. The matter has been referred to the Congress authorities and is receiving their attention. The salt manufacturers appointed in May this year Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Jamshed Mehta as joint arbitrators to determine the quotas of Aden and Indian manufacturers. They declared an award in which the manufacturers at Aden were given a lower quota than before for accommodating new salt works in India. Aden does not seem to have liked this award and one of the important members among them threw the award overboard and by doing so created an unprecedented crisis in Calcutta. The prices immediately declined and are so low at present as to make it impossible for Indian manufacturers to continue their works. This being the situation he was glad to report the termination of Okhas' negotiations with the projected Tata Chemicals Limited for the acquisition of the Okha Works mainly for salt required for industrial purposes. The Tata Chemical Company has been fortunate enough in acquiring a fully developed and ideal site for the manufacture of heavy chemicals.

An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders was thereafter held at which resolutions were unanimously passed approving the sale of the Company to the projected Tata Chemicals Limited which required as its chief raw materials salt and limestone in fairly large quantities and which were available at the Okha Salt Works. It was announced that projected Tata Chemicals Limited would be floated early in January.

YOUR CHILD'S HEALTH

You are naturally careful of your child's health. You take care to see that he is guarded against catching colds and infectious diseases. But are you sure you use every precaution? Mere good advice given to a child is not sufficient. Children remain susceptible to disease—particularly if they are constipated and unable to rid their systems of poisonous matter. The careful parent recognises this and follows the doctor's advice to be sure that the child's bowels move regularly.

California Syrup of Figs is the ideal children's laxative—it produces a gentle movement, harmless to the youngster's delicate system. Being a pure fruit laxative, it acts naturally, and being a liquid, each dose can be measured to suit your child's condition. Children like its pleasant taste.

Write for the booklet "Building a Child." It is full of information and will be sent post free upon application to Martin and Harris Ltd., P. O. Box 665, Calcutta.

California Syrup of Figs is not only a child's laxative. Grown-ups also, who normally rely upon a harsher kind of dose, benefit greatly by taking California Syrup of Figs instead. It is the ideal laxative for the whole family. Get a bottle to-day.

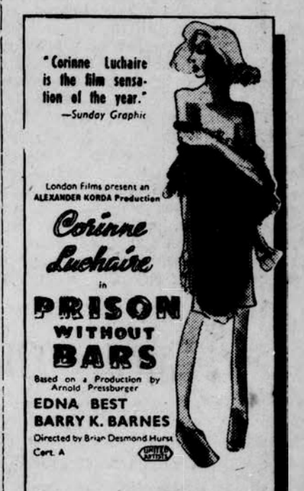
IMPERIAL
DAILY AT 5-15, 8 & 10-30 P.M.

3RD GRAND WEEK!
'ROYAL' JEWEL No. 6 in HINDI

'Zamana'
(The "TIMES")
'KRISHIN' SOCIAL EPIC!
Starring:
PADMA DEVI
The Picture MIGHTY and MAGNIFICENT, you CANNOT PRAISE TOO MUCH!

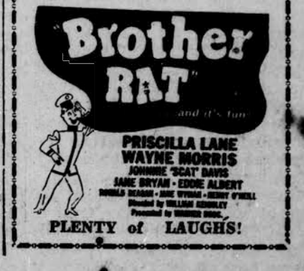
TO-DAY!
THE EXCELSIOR
THREE SHOWS DAILY: AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

"Corinne Luchaire is the film sensation of the year." —Sunday Graphic



London Films present an ALEXANDER KORDA Production
Corinne Luchaire
in
PRISON WITHOUT BARS
Based on a Production by Arnold Pressburger
EDNA BEST
BARRY K. BARNES
Directed by Brian Desmond Hurst
Cert. A

Capitol at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.



PRISCILLA LANE
WAYNE MORRIS
JOHNNIE 'SCAT' DAVIS
JANE BRYAN • EDDIE ALBERT
RONALD REAGAN • ANNE WYMAN • HENRY O'NEILL
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Presented by HAL WALLIS
PLENTY of LAUGHS!

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1938

MISCHIEVOUS LEAD

The Hindu Mahasabha, which is now in session at Nagpur, is vieing with the Muslim League in seeking to give an uncompromising communal turn to the entire politics of the country and to undo the nation-building work which the Congress has laboriously achieved these many years and is still achieving. Thus the extremes meet and the presidential address of Mr. Savarkar at Nagpur is exactly like that of Mr. Jinnah at Patna in misrepresenting and denouncing the Congress, each from its own narrow communal point of view. Mr. Jinnan condemns the Congress for giving too little or nothing to the Muslims, while Mr. Savarkar protests that it gives too much. Perhaps this very fact shows best that the Congress holds the balance evenly between the too communities. Like Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Savarkar is in a rage that, in spite of the fierce opposition from various sides, the Congress has grown mighty and he bitterly asks: "On what meat this Congress feeds that it has grown so great," while among the Hindu Sabhaites there is at present "all-round helplessness?" The meat is pure unsullied nationalism which inspires everyone, while communalism, the spring of civil strife, cannot but be demoralising.

Gross Misrepresentation

There is no sadder or more convincing proof of the demoralising effect of communalism than that on Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Savarkar. The former's presidential speech we have already considered. We shall notice here Mr. Savarkar's speech, which is in some respects fiercer because he has always been a man of intense feelings and unrestrained imagination. In a most unrestrained moment he cries out that while for years Congress Hindus "gloried in disowning themselves as Hindus, the Muslims remained Muslims first, Muslims last and Indians never." This is outrageous exaggeration and misrepresentation of both the classes libelled. In matters religious each devout person clings first and last to his Dharma, while in matters political, Congressmen and other nationalists stand first and last for the country. The pity is that this cannot be said of the communalists either in the Muslim League or the Hindu Mahasabha. Perverse assumptions must lead to more perverse conclusions. In commending his future programme of action Mr Savarkar says: "Knowing it then for certain that the Indian Muslims, for reasons some of which are referred to above, are about the last people to join the Hindus in forming any common political Nation on equal footing in India based on the only common bond of our territorial unity, out of a merely territorial Indian Patriotism, let us Hindus resume the thread of our national life where, our grandfather left it at the fall of our Maratha and Sikh Hindu Empires." One-sided invoking of past history is a vicious double-edged weapon and should not be used by sane man. Even when it is well meant as a source of inspiration, in its context and suggestiveness it inflames the worst passions of unrestrainable crowds. And civil strife can bode no good to India.

Power Of The Congress

Let us consider now the immediate and specific programme suggested by Mr. Savarkar. He presents a clear-cut three-fold anti-Congress programme. He says: (1) "Boycott the Congress; (2) Don't vote for the Congress ticket; (3) and vote only for a confirmed and merited Hindu Nationalist." There is nothing new in this. The Mahasabha has for several years past not only boycotted the Congress but has also actively fought against it. And it has failed. Several of its leaders have, therefore, sought the Congress ticket. The British Empire itself has tried boycotting and fighting the Congress, with the help of the communalists, Hindu and Muslim. And it has failed. Boycott of the Congress is easier said than done. It will be well for the Mahasabha to answer more dispassionately Mr. Savarkar's question: "On what meat does this Congress feed that it has grown so great?"

Latin America Stirs

Although the Nazi press is trying to seek consolation for its chagrin by placing rathn an original interpretation on the achievement of the recent Lima Conference, the latter undoubtedly marks a rallying point for dealing with the menace of Italo-German fascism in South America. Although fascism is not quite unfamiliar to the South American States some of which have lived in continuous ferment of revolutions stagemanaged mostly by military adventurers, the doctrine of race cannot possibly take root in a soil trodden by the soldiers of Cortes and Pissro. Many of these, although long emancipated from the colonial rule of Spain, carry on the cultural heritage of Espana. Latin America is the native-land of dictators of various species and presents such remarkable contrasts as a Vargas and a Cardenas. But the lesson of Spain appears to have sunk deep in her consciousness. If she has a tradition in political upheaval, she has also a tradition in liberty born out of the visions of her heroes and emancipators. She has, too, considerable experience of dollar diplomacy and the U. S. Marines. But if to-day she accepts the hegemony of the States it is through the instinct of self-preservation. The Lima Conference, in that sense, is a distinct achievement that holds out the promise of fruitful extension of the Monroe doctrine.

Empire Of Ashes

Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek's categorical statement that the so-called peace terms offered on behalf of Japan by Prince Konoye were unacceptable to China merely reiterates the nation's determination to resist Japanese aggression and territorial invasion. "If earlier terms were unacceptable to China," says the Generalissimo of the Chinese forces, "how can the country, after eighteen months of fighting and suffering, accept the present demands? What have we been fighting for?" The truth of the matter is that China has burnt her boats and the Scorched Earth tactics employed by the Chinese furnish the most conclusive and eloquent testimony of this reality. These tactics of retreat, involving as they do total destruction of China's prize-cities like Canton, form a plan of military and political strategy and have perhaps never been elaborated on such a tragic scale in modern times. It is quite possible that a section of Chinese public opinion is opposed to the Scorched Earth policy pursued with such determination by the Chinese military leaders. But there is every reason to believe that the general Chinese "morale" remains intact. Japan has bargained for conquering the Chinese territory that is covered with the ashes of what were once rich and prosperous cities and towns and she is called upon to found her empire on this blood-sodden sand. The strain of this campaign is already telling on Japan's limited economic resources and the latest news from Tokio gives us some insight into the predicament in which she has landed herself. The process can only hasten the victors' exhaustion while creating an internal situation that would deal a more decisive blow to Japanese ambitions than any armed resistance in China ever could hope to do.

Our Ministers

Mr. Munshi, The Home Member

By D. F. Karaka

Once I thought the Secretariat was an almost unapproachable place, to which only those in high places had access. That was the impression on my mind many years ago. It was the impression that I had not dared to change. But so much has happened in all these long years of struggle, of suffering. The people have at last stormed the citadel.

* * * *

To-day the Secretariat is no longer the official depositary of the accumulated red tape of the Government. Instead it is the home of what we are pleased to call *tour* Ministers. The Congress is really in office. You feel that as you enter those hallowed precincts and see a glorious effusion of home-spun khaddar being worn from the Prime Minister to some of the least important of Government servants. I should perhaps be more accurate in calling them "public servants." For once one feels it an honour to subscribe one's name under the all-important "I beg to remain, sir, your most humble servant". For once one begins to appreciate and value the one word "Service."

* * * *

In my effort to collect material to study even the elementary problems of my country I began nearest home. I went to see the Congress in office in the province to which I belong. Nearer home still, I began by sending my card to the Home Member, the Hon. Mr. Munshi. He saw me. One felt as if it was by itself an achievement—not a personal achievement, but the achievement of a whole nation that in its government it should so early have imbibed the fundamentals of democracy and the conception of Government by, for and of the people. That one could see and talk to the men in power was something that made one confident of the power which we had reposed in them.

* * * *

Mr. Munshi is a shortish man with a beautiful Oriental complexion, and pleasantly greying hair. He has the sort of personality that commands a great deal of respect. He seems so much to be one of the cultured and refined type of our countrymen, his features well-chiselled, his presence dignified, his manner so full of courtesy. He is not distant and aloof. He is intensely human even though he appears to be carved out of some Oriental stone by some artist whose work is smooth and polished.

* * * *

As the man in charge of Home Affairs, he can be reasonably be expected to know all there is to know about what is happening in this province of ours. His main home problem seems to be that of solving the child beggars' problem. That is what he is most interested in at the moment. This problem is strangely linked up with the reclaiming of what are are known as the "criminal" tribes.

* * * *

These criminal tribes are a strange assortment of people. For many years these people were dealt with in settlements mostly by the American Mission but now the Congress have made it the concerned of the Government. whose aim is to try and civilise them and make it possible for them to live a decent and moral life.

* * * *

Already in Hubli and Sholapur they have made considerable progress and the settlements have been completely re-modelled. Large areas are now enclosed by barbed wire fences and in them are whole colonies of what are hereditary criminals and whom the Government are trying to mend in their ways of living. That is one aspect of the work of our Home Member.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

TOTALITARIANISM IS NEVER COMPLETE

There Are No Tyrannies That Can Completely Suppress The Soul Of Man

By Rufus M. Jones

The author, Rufus M. Jones, is one of the world's best-known Quakers, and an international figure in the world of religion. He is Emeritus Professor of Philosophy at Haverford College, and the author of more than 43 books on religious, historic and social themes.

Always, no matter how hatred and intolerance may conquer, there are those whose souls are unsurrendered citadels; who live in dark oppressive places their own lives of love and tolerance. A New Year's assurance worth remembering in 1939, from an eminent Quaker thinker and author, recently returned from studying human relations in the "carved-up continent."

It is a common fallacy to treat peoples—the people, for example, of a nation—as an undifferentiated mass. They are taken in the lump, so to speak, and are judged and condemned, especially in time of war, under a blanket term, usually an offensive term. In all such situations we fail to see the concrete human faces, the individual persons, with their throbbing human hearts and their unique ways of life and thought. Their inner attitudes of mind and will are overlooked and swamped in the abstract mass. Those human faces, nevertheless, continue to peer out from behind the abstract phrases. They are there, palpitatingly real, in spite of the almost universal tendency to forget them, to overlook them.

A Common Fallacy

The same thing is true of areas of hate and bitterness and fear, and there are just now many such areas on this planet of ours. It is usually assumed where there is an atmosphere, a climate, of racial hate and bitterness that it envelops the entire people concerned, and that they can all be "lumped" together under one rubric of hate or fear, with no free individuals, whose human faces stand out uniquely in the general "mass." That is another instance of this common fallacy —to ignore the human faces that are always *there*.

It has been my privilege in these last few years, these especially "dark" years, to visit some of the most intense areas of hate and I have found in every one of them a goodly number of persons who stand out uniquely from the general mass, who are not smothered by the prevailing climate and who maintain in the midst of it an understanding mind, a broad sympathetic spirit and a quiet creative influence of light and leading There are in every one of the areas of hate, where I have been, little centres, tiny cells sometimes a single individual, sometimes a little group of "the silent in the land"—where a wholly different atmosphere is felt and a wholly different spirit breathes from that in the general spaces.

It is somewhat of a mystery how such persons appear in such an unfavourable climate, as it is a mystery how the unexpected saint emerges in the slums, or in the "submerged" family—how the lily comes out of the mud—but the fact, when it appears, is its own unmistakable evidence. And this unpredictable "mutation," this rare specimen of the human family, who goes on loving when everybody else is hating, gives us hope for the race as the spring equinox gives promise of new life for the world.

Colour Line

The Union of South Africa is a country of diverse races which have been in violent collision for two hundred years. The Dutch stock has throughout that period been the dominant race from the point of view of numbers. Even now, when the Union is a Dominion of the British Empire, the Dutch out-number the British in the ratio of three to two and outvote them at elections There has been more than a century of friction between these two peoples, involving two stern periods of active war, which engendered very profound attitudes and uneffaced memories.

In this divided country of 2,000,000 white citizens, there are nearly 7,000,000 natives of various Bantu tribes, who during the colonizing period carried on an intermittant but extremely violent warfare with the settlers, both with the Dutch and the British. Besides these native races, there are nearly 800,000 coloured people who have some white blood, but who in the main have the social status of the natives, and there are about 225,000 Asiatics from India, largely settled in Natal, who are for the most part ranked with the "depressed" people of colour.

The lines of colour are sharply drawn. The chasm between the white citizen and the people of various shades of colour from mildly dark to black is a very wide one. The colour-bar is everywhere in evidence and racial discrimination has been both in the period of conquest and under the Union a settled policy. The Dutch, speaking generally, are much harder, sterner, in their racial attitudes than the British are. Most of the missionaries who have brought to the natives many of the blessings of the Christian way of life—such as the possibility of education, hospitals, organized religion with the joy of hymn singing, and to some extent liberation from the oppressive burden of superstition and the tyranny of the medicine men and the "witch-smellers"—have been either British or American, and they have done a noble work of a high order.

But the colour-bar remains. The white race is in control, the dark races are "depressed," "kept in their place," and can only "walk

(Continued on page 12 col 1)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

TIMELY ADVICE

It is much to be wished that the Princes will pay heed in time to the friendly advice given them by Sardar Vallabhbhai at the public meeting on Wednesday. The Sardar pointed out once again that the Congress was their best friend, that its fight was primarily with the British Government who, claiming to be the Paramount Power, were only using them as pawns in their imperialist game, and that it would be wise for the Princes in their own interests to emulate the example of the Ruler of Rajkot by identifying themselves with their subjects and giving them responsible government. There can be no loss of dignity in assuming the role of a constitutional ruler. As Mr. Bhulabhai Desai suggested at the meeting, a position like that of the King of England is certainly honourable enough for any Indian Prince.

WELCOME SUPPORT

In his presidential address at the All-India Vaidya Conference held in the city on Wednesday Pandit Shivasharma Ayurvedacharya joined the Bombay Premier who inaugurated the conference in supporting the Bombay Medical Practitioners' Bill, particularly in the latter's suggestion that Ayurved, a great system as it is, should not be deprived of the advantage of the progress medical science has made all over the world these many centuries. "Except for a flaw or two," said the President about the Bill. "I have liked it and I believe that if such additions to the curriculum as anatomy, surgery and midwifery are made in Ayurvedic terms, the Bill will be conducive to the progress and popularity of Ayurveda." The improvements that he and the conference as a whole may suggest may well be considered by Government before the rules and regulations to be made under the Bill are finally decided upon, The conference will doubtless appreciate the service the Bill has done to Ayurveda by giving it official recognition. The only pity is that the Bill has not done as much for Homoeopathy.

REJUVENATE PANCHAYAT SYSTEM

Presiding over the All-India Local Self-Government Conference at Calcutta Mr. Satyamurti made a sensible plea for different values in assessing the work and the future of our Local Self-Government bodies in keeping with the changed political background in the country. His suggestion for a reduction in the number of local self-governing bodies is not likely to meet with general approval but it deserves careful examination in all its varied aspects. He would like to see, within ten years. Municipalities in all large towns and cities and democratically elected panchayats for villages with no nominated members and no communal electorates. These local self-governing bodies thus must not be super-imposed structures but must be based on the strong foundations of a rejuvenated panchayat system which was once a characteristic feature of Indian village life. To co-ordinate the activities of such bodies Mr. Satyamurti suggests the establishment of a Provincial Board "in which the Government of course will be well-represented, and besides there should be representatives of local self-governing bodies themselves and expert officers of provincial governments like the Health Officer, the Director of Public Instruction etc." This suggestion, as well as other points raised by Mr. Satyamurti, deserve the keenest attention of our popular ministers with a view to improving the administration of local self-governing bodies and establishing them on a sound basis.

WOMEN'S CONFERENCE AND POLITICS

The rapidly growing political consciousness of the Indian people is well reflected in the proceedings of the All-India Women's Conference, which is holding its annual session at Delhi at present. It is well-known that it was one of the articles of faith of those who so long controlled the Conference that that body should keep its activities severely aloof from politics. Last year a resolution recommending a change in the constitution so as to allow it to undertake political work was defeated after a spirited debate The fact, therefore, that Lady Laxmibai Rajwade, who is presiding over the Delhi session, should herself suggest in her presidential address that the Conference should adopt Independence as its political goal is as amazing as it is gratifying. Lady Laxmibai considers that such a declaration will not merely add to the prestige of the association, but will also make it stronger and more virile. She advised the conference, therefore, to undertake the political education of Indian women. We heartily endorse the suggestions made by Lady Rajwade. The new awakening among our women is bound to prove immensely fruitful if properly harnessed. In his message to the Conference, Mahatma Gandhi gave expression to his deep faith in Indian womanhood and to the hope that they will usher in a new era of peace, prosperity and freedom. It is to be hoped that the Delhi session will give a bold lead on these lines

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

A divorce court decree is always a parting injunction.

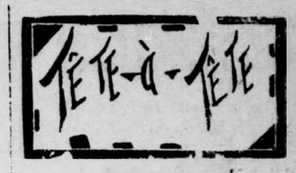
The prodigal son went wrong, but he came back all right.

Don't try to kill two birds with one stone. Use a shotgun.

While there is life there is hope for everybody but the undertaker.

A girl stands before a mirror while dressing so she can see what is going on.

It's a good thing for humanity that babies can't say what they think when cutting teeth.



"So under the present circumstances the Congress has compelled us to disown it and divest it of all power to represent the Hindus in any aspect or capacity whatsoever."
—Mr. Savarkar, President of the Hindu Mahasabha.

"It had now been demonstrated amply that the Congress had all along intended the Muslims not only to be an under-study to the Congress, but to be ruled by them in a Hindu Raj."
—Mr. Jinnah, President of the Muslim League.

* * * *

The Indian National Congress is now doomed, utterly and irrevocably doomed. Mr. V. D Savarkar has arranged it. Thus the Hindu Mahasabha President:—

"Then the only way which is also unbelievably easy, not only to chastise Congress and Nationalists' fad, but even to raise Hindudom to incalculable and powerful position in the land at a stroke is under the present circumstances this: (1) Boycott the Congress: (2) Don't vote for the Congress ticket; (3) and Vote only for a confirmed and merited Nationalist."

The scheme is so "unbelievably" easy that we dare not laugh at it.

* * * *

According to a speaker at the Muslim League, Mahatma Gandhi is "the leader of the Jews."

And Zion evidently is in Wardha!

* * * *

Another speaker said: "Muslims would even invite other powers, such as Germany and Italy, to assist them if Britain continued its present policy in Palestine."

In his "Mein Kempf," Hitler refers to certain "mountebanks of Asia," who suffer from the "mad illusion" that Germany would support Indians and Muslims against the British.

Q.E.D.

* * * *

Ex-revolutionary Savarkar speaks of "the beloved fatherland."

Heil, Fuehrer! When shall we expect the Concentration Camps?

* * * *

Deadly Battle Between Wolves And Villagers
—Headline.

We have an equally deadly battle every day, but the wolf persists at the door.

* * * *

A film-director has been arrested in Paris courting publicity?

* * * *

Mr. Savarkar was taken out in procession with an elephant and an aeroplane at Nagpur.

Essay in the theory of three-dimensional earth?

* * * *

Paris 'official circles' deny the Djibouti report which denied the French Press comment finally denies.

He denies best who denies last?

* * * *

A W.I.A.A. prize-winner brought a deaf dog and a live cock to the Gateway of India.

Was the vet. who certified the animal's deafness also a motorist?

* * * *

A Nazi paper denounces the Archbishop of Canterbury as "a traitor to Christ" for sympathising with Jews.

But wasn't Christ a Jew Himself?

* * * *

The Pope recently complained that his white hairs received no respect.

Dr. Goebbels now responds to this with the terrific cry of the scalp-hunter.

* * * *

His Holiness will, no doubt, practise Christian charity towards his protege, Franco's best and big ally.

* * * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLER—

The presidential address of Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Mr. V. D. Savarkar got mixed up in the mail (or somewhere) and thus the wrong ones were read out at the Muslim League and the Hindu Mahasabha.

* * * *

These Reds of Moscow are really horrid fellows. They close down their Milan Consulate as a protest against Italian rudeness to France when France feels so righteous about selling Czechoslovakia.

The Muscovite professors of diplomatic and international decorum still cherish pre-Chamberlain notions of 'correct' attitude. It was time Bonnet staged a show down and scrapped the Franco-Soviet Pact.

NO CLASS WAR UNDER CONGRESS REGIME

Kher On Govt.'s Policy Of Conciliation: Reply To Satara Workers' Address

"Out of your love for the Congress, you gave me so many flowers. Who am I to you? I would have been more pleased if you had given the money you have spent on these flowers to some organisation which would help the poor."

So said the Hon. B. G. Kher, pointing to the huge heap of garlands that had been showered on him and on the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, by various individuals and organisations, on the occasion of the presentation of an address to them on behalf of the peasants and workers of Satara District resident in Bombay, near the Mangaldas Market on Thursday night.

RACE TO PRESENT ADDRESSES

The address which was read by Mr. Borge in extending a hearty welcome to the Ministers expressed the appreciation of the workers for the work of the Ministers during the past year and a half. It stated that rich and poor alike were running a race to present addresses to the Ministers. Their voice was small but they had assembled there to give cordial support to the Ministers.

The address further stated that there were 50,000 workers in Bombay from the Satara district. Their position was like that of a deer surrounded by hunters and they did not know whose guidance they should accept. Their heart was drawn towards the Congress and though the fruits of the beneficent reforms carried out by the Congress had not yet reached them, they thought it their duty to express their faith in the Congress.

NO CLASS WAR

It was true that because of their extreme poverty they were eager to get some benefits immediately; but considering the present world conditions they thought that the Congress policy of helping the poor without creating class struggle was bound to be beneficial in the long run.

Mr. S. K. Patil who presided on the occasion said that it was not the practice of the Ministers to accept addresses from all and sundry; but the Congress belonged to the poor people and the Congress Ministers, being servants of the poor, had agreed to accept that address.

It was natural that when the Congress came into power the peasants and the workers should look up to the Congress and expect that the Congress Governments would fulfil all their aspirations. But he warned them against expecting too much. The Congress was doing its utmost and during the short period they had been in power they had put in a proud record of work. But their powers were strictly limited.

WHAT MAHATMAJI WROTE

Mr. Patil also referred to Mahatma Gandhiji's article in the "Harijan" wherein he paid compliments to the Hon. Mr. Kher and the Hon. Mr. Munshi for their hard work. On the basis of conversations he had with people coming from all over India the speaker could say that it was the unanimous opinion of all the people that the Bombay Ministry was the best and most progressive.

After Mr. Venkatrao Powar, Mr. Mansingrao Jagtap and Mr. N. S. Ghatge had joined in the tribute. Mr. Kher thanked for the cordial manner in which they and all welcomed him and Mr. Munshi.

Mr. Kher said that the Ministers were not great officers but merely the servants of the people. The Congress had fought for fifty years to capture power from the hands of the foreigners.

A NATIONAL ORGANISATION

The speaker referred to the condemnation of the Congress both by the Hindu Mahasabha, which protested that the Congress did not represent the Hindus, and the Muslim League, which denounced the Congress as a Hindu organisation. This showed that the Congress was a national body and did not belong to any one community in particular.

The Premier also referred to the Non-Brahmin movement which was being carried on vigorously and pointed out that the Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, one of the erstwhile leaders of that movement, had joined the Congress. He expressed his pleasure at the fact that the Non-Brahmin party both in Bombay and in the Central Provinces had merged in the Congress.

CONCILIATION POLICY

While on the one hand the Congress was blamed as a communal organisation, on the other it was blamed as an organisation of capitalists. He warned them not to be misled by all this propaganda. The Congress Government in Bombay had increased the wages of textile workers and had in other ways shown its interest in the poor. But the Congress did not believe in the philosophy of destroying one section of the community to help another. Its policy was one of conciliation.

Continuing the Premier said that the power of the Congress was due to the support of the masses. Congress Ministries were in power because the people had given them their votes. The voters were the King-makers. He exhorted them to continue to support the Congress and strengthen its hands so that it may achieve "Purna Swaraj."

The Hon. Mr. Munshi said that it was the practice for only one Minister to speak at such functions. The Hon. Mr. Kher had expressed the views of the Cabinet and he had nothing to add to it. He, however, paid a great compliment to the Premier, who was the force which co-ordinated all the energies of the individual Ministers. To him was due in a large measure, whatever credit could be given to the Bombay Ministry for the service of the people.

BRADDOCK TO MEET LEN HARVEY

Fight To Take Place In London In May

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Promoter Armand Vincent announces that he has arranged a contest between the ex-World Champion, James Braddock, and the British Champion Len Harvey at Earl's Court in London on May 10 or May 11. Vincent intends to match the winner with Tommy Farr. If it is Harvey, the resultant fight would be for Harvey's British title.—Reuter.

World Achievement

Flying Farmers

We have already seen how electricity is being used to aid the farmer to produce larger and better crops. Another modern invention which has been adapted and applied to farming is that of aviation.

There will be those who recall how in the old days the sower went forth to sow, throwing his seeds over his fields, and carrying only a small basket. He did everything by hand. Our modern machines take us far from that day; but it is much more than a step from a motor sower to an aeroplane scattering seeds over vast spaces. Yet this is what is happening in U. S. S. R.

The first experiments in this direction were a failure, for sometimes as many as 200 seeds would fall into one square yard, and sometimes as few as only two seeds, and this uneven distribution was ruinous. This defect has been in a large way remedied by a mechanical distributor consisting of a rapidly revolving wheel just beneath a valve in the floor of the seed-store fitted to the aeroplane. This flings the seed evenly over a path 30 yards wide.

This new method of sowing is, of course, especially suitable for the vast open plains of Russia. At least one difficulty has been solved by this process, for an enormous acreage in the north, (long uncultivated) can now be used. In the old days the snow-soaked land never dried in time to permit the tractor-drawn seed-wagon to do its work, but now in a few days, the rapidly drying mud is evenly covered with seed and given ample time to ripen before harvest.

SLOVAK DEMAND

For Return Of Slovakian Territory Transferred To Hungary

BRATISLAVA, Dec. 29.

A demand for the return of Slovak territory transferred to Hungary will be made at a big demonstration to be held here on Saturday. The demonstration has been organised by Dr. Karl Sidor, Deputy Premier of Czechoslovakia.—Reuter.

BANK MANAGER "RELEASED"

JERUSALEM, Dec. 29.

"For many moments I thought my last moment had come," said Mr. Louis Lebouvier on his arrival here. Mr. Lebouvier revealed that a sum of money was paid as ransom, when he was released. On reaching Jerusalem Mr. Lebouvier was sitting beside the driver of the police car and talking in an animated manner. He had no hat, but appeared well.

The Bank Manager described his experiences as a hostage for three days and nights in the barren hills.

HOW HE WAS KIDNAPPED

Mr. Lebouvier said that when his car was rounding the bend he was suddenly confronted by ten men with levelled rifles. He was forced to alight and was led away, to the hills on foot. He had to march all night. An hour after his capture, a low flying aeroplane passed overhead. He was made to crouch low amidst the boulders. During the period of his captivity the gang marched at night time and rested in the day time in secret caves.

BANDIT CHIEF'S KINDNESS

Mr. Lebouvier warmly praised the kindness of Suleiman, the chief of the kidnappers, who was solicitous for his welfare and shared his food and water, while other members of the gang argued his fate. At one time Mr. Lebouvier was led off under an armed guard while the gang conferred. Mr. Lebouvier went on to describe how he played draughts with the Bandits using pebbles as counters. The Bandits shared out Mr. Lebouvier's clothes and Suleiman purloined his watch.

When released Mr. Lebouvier was given a "passport" written in Arabic signed by Suleiman requesting all to give him safe passage. Mr. Lebouvier took his bearings from the sun and walked eastward until he reached the Greek Monastery, where he stayed at night. Greek monks escorted him to Jericho, Mr. Lebouvier making the journey astride a donkey.—Reuter.

TIME LIMIT FOR TEST MATCHES

M. C. C. Proposal Rejected By Cricket Control Board

MELBOURNE, Dec. 29.

The Cricket Board of Control rejected the M. C. C. proposal to limit Test matches in Australia to 30 hours, though welcoming the suggestion to play five-day matches in England, provided the fifth match is limitless.—Reuter.

FRENCH PRESS FOR STRONG ACTION

Italy Will Yield Only To Force

PARIS, Dec. 29.

The manner in which France has been united by Italy's claims is stressed in newspapers.

"L'Excelsior" states that a serious mistake in propaganda has been committed. Certain diplomatic circles in Rome believed that they could divide French opinion and embarrass the French Government and prepare a colonial "Munich." Just the opposite has happened, and the French unanimity was revealed. But, the door remains open for negotiations which the Italian Government could suggest, in view of better political, economic and democratic co-operation.

"L'Epoque" states that Germany and Italy will only yield before force. The defences built along the Tunis frontier had much more effect in Rome than a diplomatic note and M. Daladier's visit to Corsica and Tunis will be equally salutary.

"Le Petit Journal" declares "as Italy is renouncing the gifts made to her in January 1935 under the Laval Treaty, we should be entitled to carry out the military occupation of Sheikh Said's territory which belongs to us by virtue of the treaties of 1868-1870. We should also be entitled to occupy Dumarrah Island, while Britain strengthens the military organisation in Perim. Let us rearm and keep cool."—Reuter.

DEADLY BATTLE BETWEEN WOLVES AND VILLAGERS

4 Peasants And 14 Wolves Killed

BUCHAREST, Dec. 28.

A pitched battle was waged for two hours between the villagers of Brusturi and famished wolves attacking the village.

The entire population of the village fought with axes, knives and pick spades. Four peasants and 14 wolves were killed. The wolves are in starving condition due to the severity of the weather.—Reuter.

BR. STEAMER BOMBED

Incident Near Balearic Islands

GIBRALTAR, Dec. 29.

It is understood that the British steamer "Marionga" was bombed between Castellon and Balearic Islands. The crew are stated to have taken to boats.

According to information from British Naval sources "Marionga" wirelessed her position as fourteen miles northwest of Ivitza Island. It is not known whether there were any casualties.—Reuter.

ON SPANISH FRONT

Claims And Counter-claims Of Rival Headquarters

LONDON, Dec. 29.

While observers on both sides in Spain agree on the fierce intensity of the fighting on nearly a hundred-mile front the respective headquarters' accounts of the progress of the battle continue to be widely divergent. Gen. Franco's headquarters claim successes on the whole of Catalonia's western borders, while the Republican side declare that their main defences on the hills remain untouched though they admit that the flat terrain on which most of the fighting has hitherto taken place favoured Nationalists' mechanical superiority.

CLAIMS AND COUNTER-CLAIMS.

A Barcelona despatch adds that indeed the resistance of the Republican new model army is believed to be proving most exhausting to the Nationalists and inspiring the utmost confidence in the Republican rear.

On the other hand Gen. Franco's headquarters state that Nationalists have broken Republican lines at Segre bridgehead, Balaguer, and crossed Republican fortifications. Further northeast they claim to have surrounded Balmona. On the northern section they report further progress in the drive towards seaport of Tarragona. Further south-west they are reported to have surrounded Granadella.—Reuter.

COMPENSATION FOR BRITISH SHIPS

LONDON, Dec. 29.

It is learned that British Government has under consideration the reply received from Gen. Franco on the question of payment of compensation for damage done to British ships trading with Spain. It is understood that a note will be submitted to the Committee of British Shipowners Trading with Spain for their consideration to-morrow.

The compensation plan is confidental but Reuter understands that it is an elaboration of the previous plan, under which compensation was to be paid in cases of bombing considered to be deliberate by Commissions, specially set up to adjudicate. The previous plan broke down after it was learned that Gen. Franco intended that compensation shall not be paid immediately but after the war concluded.—Reuter.

SOVIET EFFICIENCY DRIVE

MOSCOW, Dec. 29.

Far-reaching measures to discourage slackness and raise the standard of work in all Soviet enterprises were adopted by the Soviet Council of People's Commissars.

A communique states that an overwhelming majority of the workers of the Soviet work conscientiously, but there are others who do not work the full hours of the working day, often wasting two or three hours daily. The duration of the Working Day established by law must be strictly observed. Offenders will be reprimanded, demoted or dismissed. Regulations dealing with sickness allowances, holidays and pensions are also published.—Reuter.

Hungary Expresses Regret

Sequel To Hungarian Gendarmes, Fatal Clash With Slovak Peasants

BUDAPEST, Dec. 29.

Expressions tantamount to regret for the frontier incident on Tuesday when a Slovak girl was killed and eight other Slovaks were wounded by Hungarian gendarmes at Surany were used by the Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister, Herr Voernle, when the Czechoslovak Charge D'Affaires called to make representations regarding the incident.

Herr Voernle expressed the hope that such an incident would not occur again if the frontier inhabitants were not incited from elsewhere.

Meanwhile, the Hungarian Government have requested Prague for an explanation of the dangerous agitation which highly placed Slovak politicians are conducting by writing and radio on Hungarian territory.—Reuter.

"ANTI-FASCIST AIMS DEFEATED"

German Papers On Lima Conference

BERLIN, Dec. 29.

"The defeat of the United States anti-totalitarian aims" at the Lima Conference continue to be the theme of satisfied comment in the press.

The "Diplomatische Korrespondenz" expresses joy at "the limitations" of the declaration of American solidarity.

Other papers remark that the attitude of South-American States was strongly influenced by reluctance to endanger economic relations with non-American countries.

The "Lokal Anzeiger" says, "South American states are not prepared to abandon political and economic independence to become dependent on north America".—Reuter.

100 KILLED IN TRAIN SMASH

BUCHAREST, Dec. 29.

THE DEATHROLL IN THE TRAIN SMASH IS NOW WELL OVER A HUNDRED.—REUTER.

EXIT FRENCH GROUP FROM SKODA CONTROL

PARIS, Dec. 29.

It is now confirmed that the control of the Skoda Armament Works in Czechoslovakia has passed out of French hands.

The announcement is made here that "in view of the situation created by the recent happenings in Central Europe the French group, which held a block of shares, carrying control Skoda Works has agreed to hand over the shares to the Czech group, vouched for by the Czechoslovakian Government".

It will be recalled a fortnight after the Munich Conference a rumour was current that Krupps had acquired control of Skoda works but a denial was issued.—Reuter.

Senator Pitman's 'Commentary' On Council Of Churches' Suggestion

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.

Senator Pitman to-day voiced support for no "colonial concessions by Britain and France."

In a letter to the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, Senator Pitman says:

"In my opinion, the surrender by Britain and France of their colonial possessions would not protect the independence of such possessions. They would immediately be taken possession of and governed by certain other governments—probably more harshly governed."

He adds that World Peace and Justice depended on the willingness of Christians "to punish the violators of peace treaties." For this purpose, war would be unnecessary. Moral, financial and commercial sanctions would be sufficient.

The letter was a commentary on the Council's suggestion that all colonies should be made independent, offering free trade to every nation, and to provide the raw materials they needed.—Reuter.

AUGUST VOGT DEAD.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.

The death has occurred of August Vogt, a famous colonial pioneer, aged 86.—Reuter.

Franco-Italian Tension Aggravates.

Incident May Occur Any Time

French Gunboat And Torpedo-boat Rushed To Somali-Land

PARIS: DEC. 29.

WHILE DENYING THAT THERE ARE ANY ITALIAN TROOPS MOVEMENTS WHICH COULD BE REGARDED AS A THREAT TO FRENCH SOMALILAND, GOVERNMENT CONSIDERS THE SITUATION SERIOUS ENOUGH FOR PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES, HENCE THE DESPATCH OF THE GUNBOAT AND THE TORPEDO-BOAT FROM BEIRUT AND THE SENEGALESE TROOPS FROM MARSEILLES.

Attention is now directed to developments in and around Somaliland rather than to Tunis and Corsica. Some well-informed circles fear that some incident may occur suddenly in Somaliland in the next few weeks, perhaps during M. Daladier's visit to Tunis and Algiers early in January.

One difficulty is the fact that the frontier of Abyssinia and French Somaliland is not demarcated and in order to minimise risks and incidents due to this cause Government have decided to send a mission of geographical experts to enquire into the position on the contested frontier where Italian military have been installed for 15 months.—Reuter.

Gayda's Declaration On Tunis

ROME, Dec. 28.

Italy has no territorial claims in Tunis according to Signor Gayda in "Giornale d'Italia."

With regard to reports that Italy's claims in Tunis threaten the Mediterranean 'status quo' Signor Gayda says that on the contrary they presage no change in the Mediterranean status.

"The actual cause of conflict between Italy and France is purely France's attitude towards Italians living in Tunis Italy has resolved to defend her nationals by all available means."

Signor Gayda also charges France of trying a change in the status of Tunisia and says that French citizens cannot be created by French laws.

Reports of Italian troops concentration on the frontier of French Somaliland evoke strong denials in the press and are discredited in official circles.—Reuter.

NAZI PRESS ATTACK ON BRITAIN

BERLIN, Dec. 29

A fierce front page attack on Britain and the British press for their attitude to the Franco-Italian quarrel is made in "Voelkischer Beobachter."

A double headline over four columns underlined with red announces "false British reports about troop movements against Jibuti", and the article speaks of hair-raising rumours spread for a specific purpose.

"The treatment of the Italo-French issue in the London press appears to emanate from a desire to let Britain appear in the role of Europe's arbitrator. The existing tension is, therefore, elevated to an acute danger for peace, for the preservation of which Britain alone is able to work.

"The claim to act as an honest broker no longer carries the same weight as when Geneva was the platform, whence Britain Governessed the peace of Europe.

"Now the powers themselves settle the points on which they disagree. Rome insists on the fulfilment of France's obligations and Paris must find a new starting point."—Reuter.

DANGER OF DRIFT TOWARDS CONSTITUTIONALISM

Poorna Swaraj Yet To Be Won: Bose's Message To Tamil Nad Conference

RAJAPALAYAM, Dec. 29.

Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress President has sent the following message to the Tamil Nad Provincial Conference:

"I am extremely sorry and disappointed that my Tamil Nad tour to which I have been looking forward for such a long time has once again to be postponed for reasons of health. It is all the more painful to make this decision after having actually come part of the way to Madras.

"But as matters stand I have no option left. It would have given me greatest pleasure to inaugurate the Provincial Political Conference at Rajapalayam.

I shall concentrate only on one of the problems which is today the problem of problems.

THE 'DRIFT'

"That problem is how we are to push on with our fight for Purna Swaraj'. Acceptance of office by Congressmen in the provinces which has helped to enhance the strength and prestige of the Congress, has also been responsible for what I would like to describe as the drift towards constitutionalism. We have therefore to go on reminding our countrymen that Swaraj has yet to be won and in order to achieve that goal we require better organisation and greater sacrifice.

INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

"Fortunately the international situation is today favourably for success of our mission. And as far as one can judge, this situation is likely to continue for another twelve or eighteen months.

"A great deal of eloquence is now wasted on discussing the pros and cons of the Federal Scheme. But I believe we have come to a stage when we can say very well 'If only the Congress stands united the Federal Scheme is as good as dead.' But what next? Supposing the British Government decided to prepare for the inauguration of Federation for five or ten years, what shall we do?

THE NATIONAL DEMAND

"Shall we sit down with folded arms and play a purely defensive role? I think we shall all agree we cannot afford to do so. We want "Purna Swaraj" as early as possible and in order to get it, it is we who should take the initiative. It is no exaggeration to say that if the Congress stands united the British Government cannot dare reject our national demand. I should therefore appeal to my friends in Tamil Nad to ponder over this all important problem and made a definite recommendation to the Tripuri Congress. It is in our hands to create the necessary atmophere in which the next Congress will give a marching order for the early achievement of "Purna Swaraj"."—United Press.

RAJKOT REFORMS COMMITTEE

Probable Personnel

RAJKOT, Dec. 29

The following are the likely members of the Rajkot Reforms Inquiry Committee:—

Official members—Rao Saheb Manekial Patel, Second Member of the State Council, Mr. T. P. Bhatt, Revenue Member and Mr. Harakhial Buch, Judicial Secretary.

Nominees of the Praja Parishad—Mr. Dhaber, Mr. Vrajlal Shukla, Mr. Jethalal Joshi, Mr. P. P. Anada, President of the Rajkot State Representative Assembly, Mr. Kalidas M. Parekh, ex-President of the State Representative Assembly, Mr. Musaji Vali and Mr. Chhotalal H. Pattani.

It is expected that an Agency retired official or a retired Government servant who is fully acquainted with State affairs will be selected as President of the Committee.

NAWANAGAR BAN.

A report received here states that His Highness the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar has banned public meetings in State limits.—United Press.

Jinnah Counsels Patience To Muslims

REQUISITE FOR LAUNCHING DIRECT ACTION

League President Asks Nine Crores To Be Brought Under League Banner

PATNA, December 29.

Winding up the proceedings of the 26th Session of the Muslim League Mr. Jinnah said that the League had laid down during the present session a fundamental principle of a revolutionary nature, which was a departure from the past, namely decision to adopt direct action if and when necessary. So long, he said, the League had been wedded only to the policy of constitutional progress.

MEMORABLE SESSION.

He said that the Patna Session was the most successful he had seen ever since 1912, when he joined the League and paid a tribute to the public of Patna for their orderly manner.

COUNSEL OF PATIENCE

In connexion with direct action Mr. Jinnah pleaded for patience and asked Muslims to organise the League so that the nine crores of Muslims might come under the banner of the League.

Proceedings In Detail

The All-India Muslim League this afternoon adopted the resolution on the Federation, which was moved yesterday.

Mr. Z. H. Lari (U.P.), supporting the resolution, said that the Congress wanted a majority in the Federal Legislature and hence the League should vest powers in the President to evolve a suitable substitute after negotiating with the Powers that be or otherwise take the necessary steps adequately to safeguard Muslim interests.

Khan Bahadur S. M. Ismail (Bihar), declared that the Federation was unacceptable to the Muslims as the scheme did not safeguard Muslim interests and even the Provinces, where they were in a majority, would be reduced to the position of minority.

Malik Barkat Ali (Punjab) declared that no Federal scheme would be acceptable to the Muslims if it allowed the Federal Legislature to thwart the administration of those Provinces where the Muslims were in a majority.

Mr. M. Azgar Imam (Bihar) urged the Muslims to be prepared for every sacrifice to resist the imposition of the Federation, because it would perpetuate subordination of India to aliens.

MUSLIMS IN BURMA

The next resolution on Burma was taken up.

Moving this Mr. Zahur Ahmad (U.P.) traced the origin of the riots and narrated the atrocities committed by the Burmans on the Indians, especially the Muslims.

Mr. Mahmud Hassan (Hyderabad) attributed the culture and progress of Burma to Indian Muslims, but said that Hindu Sabha and Arya Samaj organisations were carrying on propaganda against the Muslims in Burma.

The resolution was passed.

The next resolution on Baluchistan, which was moved by Khan Bahadur Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani (Parliamentary Secretary, Punjab), had a quick passage.

FRONTIER POLICY CRITICISED

Strong criticism of the British policy in the N.W. Frontier was made during consideration of the next resolution, which was moved by Mr. Zafer Ali Khan (Punjab), who said that British policy was futile in the Frontier since the tribes, against which it was directed had been independent from time immemorial. He asked the Government to change the present policy to one of conciliation.

The resolution was passed after the speech of Mr. Ziauddin Khan (N.W.F.P.)

OTHER RESOLUTIONS

The twenty-sixth session of the All-India Muslim League concluded this afternoon after passing three more resolutions. One was moved on behalf of the Chair by the Secretary of the League, which related to the present Provincial League Parliamentary Boards. Another urged Muslims to strictly discard all un-Islamic customs in conducting meetings, while the last one, which was of a technical nature, related to the payment of subscriptions by members.

Mr. S. A. Aziz, Chairman of the Reception Committee, paid a tribute to the gathering for its orderliness. He also stated that thousands of women from Bihar had joined the League. While congratulating the volunteers he referred to the enthusiasm of one who had come on foot from Assam and other two who had covered the distance from C.P. on pushbikes.—A.P.

LEAGUE SESSION

PATNA: Dec. 29.

The session of the All-India Muslim League is expected to conclude to-day when it will consider the resolutions passed by the Subjects Committee last night.

The session has already sat for three days and has been prolonged by another day in order to complete a few important items on the agenda.

Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Premier of Bengal, left for Rajgir, Patna, yesterday 'en route' to Calcutta.

The Nawab of Chhatari has also left Patna, while Nawabzada Khurshedali Khan, member of the Council of State and Secretary of the Unionist Party, Punjab, has left for Benares 'en route' to Lahore.—A.P.

HUQ'S MANIFESTO FOR BENGAL

PATNA, Dec. 28.

A declaration that concerted efforts should be made in order to establish the Muslim League in every part of Bengal is contained in a manifesto issued by Mr. Fazlul Huq, Bengal Premier, and Mr. Mohammad Akram Khan, President of the Bengal Muslim League today, which says: "We realize that time has come that there should be a thorough, well-knit and perfectly disciplined Muslim League organisation in every part of the Province of India under a common All-India Islamic banner. Unless the eight crores of Muslims of India are perfectly united and organised, the Muslim nation will be in danger of submersion and subjection to un-Islamic forces and powers in this continent. So in these circumstances we declare to dedicate our whole energy, time and devotion to the supreme task of organizing the Muslim League in every village, union sub-division, district and division of Bengal and to make it a perfect model organisation for the whole of India. "God willing, We won't lag behind any Province, but try to lead the whole country in the matter of Muslim League organisation."

DELEGATES' ASSOCIATION

Suggestion for organising a left wing for the League was mooted at an informal meeting of delegates and the All-India Muslim League held this afternoon, when an Association of Delegates was formed with Mr. Auranzeb Khan (Frontier) as President.

Mr. Ferozuddin Ahmed (Punjab) wanted an association to excercise control on members of the League Council and to encourage free thinking. Others emphasised that the association should not run counter to the League programme. No decision with regard to the ideology of the Association was, however, taken.

Mr. S. A. Aziz (Bihar) who presided at the meeting pleaded for unity between the radical and considerate sections of the League and cautioned against differences being broadcast in non-League circles. He said the youthful fervour and the experience of older members both had value for the League.

Reorganisation Of 'Varsity Functions

SUGGESTIONS TO MAKE ACADEMIC EDUCATION MORE SUITED TO INDIA'S NEEDS

The University Education Section of XIV All-India Educational Conference met on Wednesday, when Principal N. M. Shah presided and over 90 delegates attended.

In the course of his presidential address before the University Section of the All-India Educational Conference, Principal N. M. Shah, said:—

University education of to-day has been attacked from various quarters and for various reasons. That it has its defects, everyone is prepared to agree, but I am not sure that some of the remedies suggested will not be worse than the disease.

That India has lagged behind other countries in the sphere of higher education is mainly due to the fact that our Universities were all creatures of the State and amendable to considerable control of the State, state officials and state nominees, who were experts in red tape, but who barring a few exceptions, lacked academic imagination and insight.

On the other hand it is being argued, sometimes for financial reasons—sometimes as a matter of principle, that the State should shoulder no responsibility for University education.

I am conscious of the fact that these views have been propounded by one for whom the whole nation has the highest esteem and respect, but I think I shall be failing in my duty if I let this opportunity pass without expressing our honest conviction that we most regretfully and radically differ from those views.

It was therefore a very pleasant surprise to me to read in a recent speech of the Premier of the United Provinces that he at any rate would set no limit to the assistance which a University may receive from the public exchequer.

University education is being condemned on the grounds of acute unemployment prevalent among the educated to-day.

The Universities, which are no employment agencies, have now come in for severe criticism, greater part of which should more rightly be directed against authorities and forces over which they had no control.

With the changing times the Universities to a great extent could not and to some extent did not adjust themselves, and the result is what we all deplore to-day.

University graduates are to-day too prone to reject all avenues employment other than those of teaching—and that too in towns, medicine, law, engineering and Government service.

That the present system of University education requires considerable overhauling will be admitted by many.

The University should also come in closer contact with the life of the community and help it to tackle social problems and check the ever increasing tendency in which appeals to mass hysteria appear more successful than appeals to reasons.

FUNCTION OF 'VARSITIES

As advocated above, the State must find money for fairly liberal grants to Universities to enable them to discharge their duties properly. Universities which cater for vast areas and have grown unwieldy in numbers must be decentralised by creating more Universities of affiliating type on regional basis or of residential type or of unitary type. Our Universities must be democratised and freed from official control. Only men of light and leading, who have real interest in education and have broad outlook and vision, should be at the helm of affairs and not those appointed by the State on political or communal considerations, however high they may be in other spheres of life.

NEED OF VIRILITY

Our Universities have tried for years the English pattern of voluntary physical training and failed to achieve any substantial results. We must now discard that pattern and go in not merely for compulsory Physical Training, which is sometimes reduced to a farce, but for the more vigorous compulsory military training at least for the first two years. If the University Acts do not permit this to be done, these Acts must be scrapped and replaced by better ones. Only then can we hope the Universities to send forth virile citizens of to-morrow.

While mass-education upto some stage must be provided for by the State, Universities must contribute a substantial share in the sphere of adult education for the uplift of the nation.

When these and similar other proposals are carried into effect Universities will be able to inspire much greater confidence in the public mind, and the employment bureau of the Universities will then serve as the connecting link between the employers and those seeking avenues of employment after their University career.

Prof. J. C. Daruvala, the Sectional Secretary, then gave a brief survey of the various problems connected with University Education.

ADULT EDUCATION

Principal Kashmira Singh (Khalsa College, Matunga) then read a paper on "The role of Universities in Adult Education".

Principal M. T. Vyas (New Era School, Bombay) then read a paper on "University Extension Lectures and Evening Continuation Classes." He pointed out the need for Evening Continuation Classes particularly for the B.A. degree courses for adults and those employed, and the lack of Extension Lectures, so prevalent in the West where Diploma Courses in subjects of practical application would help to solve the problem of unemployment.

The last paper of the sessions, "Social Work as a Profession" was read by Dr. J. M. Kumarrappa (Sir Dorab Tata Graduate School of Social Work, Bombay). He gave an outline of the courses in Social Work for graduates, and referred to the valuable work done by the students of his Graduate School, it was interesting to note that not a single graduate of the school is unemployed.

The following three resolutions forwarded by the Subjects Committee were put to the meeting by the President and accepted unanimously: "That this Conference urges upon the Universities (1) to introduce Honours Courses in Modern Indian Languages; (2) to include Aero-Engineering in their courses; (3) to introduce the compartmental system of examination for the Intermediate and first degree examination." Items Nos. 1 and 2 having already been adopted by the Bombay University.

Mr. P. A. Dond then suggested that the following resolution be forwarded to the Council as a suggested resolution for the next sessions of the conference:—"That the standard of the Matriculation Examination in the University of Bombay and in such other Universities, where the Matriculation Examination serves the double purpose of a School-Leaving Examination and a University Entrance Examination, is too high as a School-Leaving Examination and too low as a University Entrance Examination.'

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks proposed by Father Duhr to the President and to the readers of the papers.

LEAGUERS' CHARGES REFUTED

Jamiat-Ul-Ulema's Efforts At Unity

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

The need of unity between Hindus and Muslims was stressed at a meeting held under the auspices of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema of Calcutta at the Albert Hall this evening.

The meeting was addressed among others by Maulana Ahmed Sayeed, Secretary, All-India Jamait-ul-Ulema, Delhi, and Maulana Khalil-ur-Rahman, Ludhiana. Both of them stressed the importance of the Jamait-ul-Ulema movement, which had as the principal goal, the Independence of India, and as such it would readily join hands with those organisations and movements with the same ideal. Everything for the present should be subordinated to the idea of independence. Congress had, according to them been struggling for freedom, and it could be called as much a Muslim organisation if not more as the Bengal or Punjab ministries, which were called Muslim ministries, only because of the Muslim Premiers.—A.P.

Hindu Mahasabha Supports Hyderabad Satyagraha

NAGPUR, Dec. 29.

Three important resolutions, dealing respectively with the Hindu Satyagraha in Hyderabad (Dn.), the army and its constitution and the advisability of declaring fundamental rights were unanimously carried at the resumed session of the Hindu Mahasabha this evening.

The resolution was seconded by Sjt. Pannalal Vyas and supported by six others, including Shrimathi Yashoda Kumari of Baroda.

While putting the resolution on Hyderabad to vote Sjt. Savarkar said that he wanted 2,000 young men from Maharashtra alone to participate in the civil resistance movement. The resolution was declared carried, without dissent.

KHARE'S DONATION

Dr. N. B. Khare, who was vociferously cheered when he entered the pandal, announced a donation of Rs. 100 for the movement. More than Rs. 300 were collected on the spot.

A further resolution moved by Dr. B. S. Moonje demanding the establishment of factories for the manufacture of Aero and Motor engines, a Naval and Air Force College and the expansion of the Dehra Dun Military Academy to meet the growing demand was seconded by Dr. Sir Gokulchand Narang and carried unanimously.

The Mahasabha resolved to constitute a committee composed of representatives of Provinces and States (one each) to be elected by members of the All-India Committee of the Sabha, now in Nagpur, to consider the advisability of declaring the fundamental rights and present a detailed draft of such rights before the next session.

Dr. Moonje's resolution also urged the modification of the Arms Act enabling the people to bear arms and suggested the appointment of a committee of British and Indian experts, with a non-official majority in order to evolve a practical scheme for this purpose.

A SHORT STORY

The Telltale Print

(BY JAMES FREEMAN).

"Yes," Inspector Bije Sothern was saying, "finger-prints and the analyses of finger-prints are still the most important factors in crime detection."

"What do you mean 'finger-print analyses'?" I asked.

"In reference to the case I have in mind," the Inspector replied, "it means nothing more than observing the prints and drawing our own conclusions.

"The murder happened last summer up at The Evergreen Camps. A party of six had come up for the fishing, all prominent New Yorkers. Young folks for the most part. Mel Christian was there and Sally Stewart and Rance Sperry and Fay Ostrand and Mr. and Mrs. Dana Wheelock. All big names.

"Naturally I knew that Mel and Sally were engaged to be married. Everyone knew it. The papers had been full of their activities. But as far as knowing anything else about their private affairs, I didn't. All I knew was that those youngsters had more money to spend than was good for them and not enough responsibility. Also, I knew that they were human beings like the rest of us, a fact which is mighty helpful and dependable when you're dealing with people who, to ordinary folks, sometimes seem inhuman.

"Joe Sevrence, who owned the camps, reported the murder. He claimed it was suicide.

"'No doubt about,' he confided. 'Miss Stewart saw it happen. She's pretty upset.'

"'You mean, the girl actually saw Mel Christian shoot himself?'

"'It's like this,' Joe explained. He was worried. He didn't want the news to get out. 'It's like this: Miss Stewart and Mel Christian were engaged. Everyone knows that. Well, up here where there's not much to do, young folks get uneasy. Rance Sperry, who is one of the party, got interested in Sally. He's a handsome devil and has a reputation for being adventurous. Men like that attract women. Sally was flattered. Nothing serious, you understand. Just a harmless flirtation. But Mel found out about it. Saw them kissing. He went to Sally's cabin. He accused her of being disloyal. He was ugly Sally got mad. She said things she didn't mean, not realizing the effect her words would have.

"'Mel dragged a gun out of his pocket and said that he was going to shoot himself. If he could'nt have her, life wasn't worth living.

"'Sally realized then that he had been drinking and was dead serious. She pleaded with him to come to his senses. When he put the gun to his head she jumped at him, tore the weapon from his hands. They struggled. Finally Mel got the weapon away from her and shot himself. A second later the door opened and Rance Sperry stepped inside, followed by Mrs. Wheelock. They had been attracted by the struggle. Sally had fainted.'

"It sounded all right. I talked to Sally and she confirmed everything Joe had said. Right down to the last detail. Frankly, I was convinced that Mel Christian had actually died by his own hand.

"However, there are certain routine duties that must be performed in a case like this. I talked with Rance Sperry and was surprised to discover from words dropped here and there, that he and Sally were much more deeply in love than anyone had suspected. There was nothing of the harmless flirtation angle about the way he felt.

"Then I examined the gun. I had pictures made of the prints. The pictures told the story. Sally's prints were there all right and so were Mel's, but they told an entirely different story than the one Sally had told me.

"I went to her cabin. Mr. and Mrs. Wheelock were with her. She had packed her bags and was leaving for New York on the afternoon train.

"I asked the Wheelocks to leave. Then I sat down and talked to Sally. I started in at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and at 2-30 she broke down and confessed she had murdered Mel Christian in a fit of rage, because he had insulted her and refused to release her from her promise to marry him so she could marry Rance.

"Brutal? To be sure. But the girl had committed murder. She wasn't safe to be allowed to go and come in Society. Not a girl who would kill and who was smart enough to cover up her crime the way Sally Stewart did. No, she deserved and brutality I might have resorted to in my examination.

"How did I know she had committed murder? Why, the finger-prints. The finger-prints on the gun were as clearly etched as any wou'd want to see. If she had snatched the gun from Mel's hand, and if he had struggled to get it back as she had claimed, those finger-prints couldn't help but be smudged.

"Sally had shot him all right. Coldly and deliberately. And then had carefully pressed his fingers against the gun so that when the weapon was examined it would reveal hers and Mel's prints to coincide with her story.

"That's what I mean by finger-print analyses."

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WHEN WORKERS CAN BECOME OWNERS

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 29.

Mr. Shankerrao Deo, member of the Congress Working Committee, addressed to-day night mill workers in the Mazdur Mahajan Office, when he said that workers did not get return according to the worth of their work. This was injustice and therefore, Gandhiji had shown the real path "to achieve our rights". Gandhiji was right when he said "that due to our weakness capitalists profit much more than they deserve". "As such it is our duty to cultivate moral courage."

Mr. Deo further said: "If we gather strength the day is sure to come, when workers will be real owners of mills. That day is not far now".

Interviewed Mr. Shankerrao Deo said: "Both the presidential addresses of Messrs. M. A. Jinnah and V. D. Savarkar are the result of increased strength of the Congress."

Speaking of the Rajkot struggle, he congratulated Sardar Patel and the people who fought bravely and non-violently. He further said that if the subjects of other Indian States fight for their rights on the lines of Rajkot, they were sure to succeed. Rajkot had given the lead to other States.

Mr. Shankerrao Deo arrived this morning to preside over the annual gathering of the Bharat Yuvak Mandal. He also visited the Vidyapith and Harijan Ashram, where he addressed the inmates.

C. R. TO OPEN TAMIL NADU CONFERENCE

RAJAPALAYAM, Dec. 29.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Prime Minister of Madras has consented to open the Tamil Nadu Provincial Conference in the absence of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, who has postponed his tour in the South owing to indisposition.

The President-elect of the Conference Mr. Omandur Rama Swami Reddiar arrived here this morning as also Mr. V. V. Giri, Industries Minister, Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliar and other leaders and were accorded a reception. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar is arriving to-morrow.—A. P.

SITUATION AT GOKAK

BELGAUM, Dec. 29.

Mr. Shamrao Parulkar, M.L.A., member of the Servants of India Society, Poona, has in response to the invitation from the Gokak Mill workers' leaders arrived here to-day and visited Gokak.

Forty-two arrests have thus far been made in Mardimath colony of millhands and 80 more have been dismissed. The Mill will open to-morrow.

Mr. Pundalik Katagde, representative of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee, has proceeded to the Gokak mill area to watch the situation.—A. P.

CASE AGAINST 14th DICTATOR POSTPONED

(From Our Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Dec. 29.

The hearing of the case against Kashinathrao Vaidya, Fourteenth and last Dictator of the Hyderabad State Congress and others fixed for to-day has been postponed to January 4 as the City Magistrate Mr. Ahmedullah who was to hear the case did not come to court to-day.

MUTT AND JEFF—If He Had Been on a Milk Farm He Might Have Got a Cow — By BUD FISHER

MUTT, I JUST SHOT FOUR DUCKS!
WELL, WHERE ARE THEY?
I DUNNO! I HID BEHIND A BUSH, RAISED MY SHOTGUN AND BAM! BAM! I HIT FOUR OF 'EM!
WELL, COME ON! LET'S LOOK FOR 'EM!
DUCK FARM
SAY, JEFF, WERE THOSE DUCKS WILD!
BAM! BAM!
NO, BUT THE FARMER IS!

Remove Sex Inequality In Education

Women's 'Varsities Must Attend To Special Training Of Girls, Urges Hansa Mehta

The fourteenth All-India Educational Conference resumed its sittings on Thursday afternoon at the St. Xavier's High School in a general session combined with a special session on Women's Education.

Principal P. Seshadri presided over the session in the unavoidable absence of the Sir T. Vijiaraghavachariar the President of the Conference.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Education (Bombay), Mrs. Hate and Miss S. Panandikar addressed the Conference on the problems of women's and girls' education.

WOMEN'S EDUCATION

Principal Seshadri, addressing the Conference at the outset said that the combined session was being held to focus attention on problems of women's education. The All-India Federation of Educational Associations stood always for providing equal opportunities to women as well as men in the educational sphere. It had adopted a resolution sometime back that girls should be provided equal opportunities with boys in colleges, and it had aroused some controversy in the country over the matter.

Though a mid-Victorian attitude of woman sticking to the home existed in certain quarters a large enlightened public opinion was not against woman progressing side by side with man, in the matter of intellectual development. In the domain of knowledge there should be no restrictions. The attitude of training woman only as a good mother or wife was inexcusable.

But it would be a bad day said Principal Seshadri, when women only acquired western ideals of knowledge to the detriment of Indian traditions.

HANSA MEHTA'S VIEWS

Mrs. Hansa Mehta said, after hearing Principal Seshadri's views the other day about laymen airing their views before experts, she felt hesitant to address a conference of educationists. She would only present the various problems that arose in connection with women's education before them and would leave it to the experts to arrive at a solution.

More money was being donated for boys' education than to the education of girls.

STEP-MOTHERLY ATTITUDE

Even Government were tackling the problem in a very step-motherly fashion.

The statistics corroborated her the situation was sad.

So long as the condition persisted here could be no progress for the country. An educated woman was an asset to the country.

Educationists, parents, and the public should come together to remove the disparity.

STATE'S DUTY

Women's Conferences urged that the State should undertake compulsory and free education of girls.

CO-EDUCATION

Referring to co-education, Mrs. Hansa Mehta said that educationists favoured that primary education should be left in the hands of women completely and experiments in the direction were successful. Though in the primary stage co-education existed to some extent in the secondary stage, practically no co-education was there. At a certain function of a high school, where she distributed prizes recently two functions of entertainment for boys and girls were arranged.

Another factor was that no women teachers were represented on the staffs of mixed institutions. Near at hand the St. Xavier's College, which had the largest contingent of girls in its portals, had not even a single woman member on the staff. (Laughter). There was no co-education in the real sense, which fact was more harmful than beneficial.

ANOTHER PROBLEM

The problem of co-education led to another problem—curriculum. People advocated different curricula for boys and girls and some advocated difference in certain subjects only. She agreed with the later view.

A vocation, which the public so far had ignored was the mother's. The president (Principal Seshadri) had referred lightly to the training of mothers and wives. She would point out that marriage was a vocation for woman and in their country a vast majority of women took to that vocation. (Laughter.) Yet no educational facility was provided for them. They needed training and it should be a special subject for women in their general education.

APPEAL TO EXPERTS

If Women's Universities like the S. N. D. T. University did not impart the special education needed by women, and copied the Bombay University, they would not justify their existence.

She exhorted the experts to solve the problems that faced women.

AWAY WITH DISCRIMINATION

Mrs. Hate of the Women's University said that there should be no ban in women coming into their own.

The economic dependence of woman created an inferiority complex in her. An education, which inculcated a spirit of responsibility in her so that she might chalk out a definite career for herself should be made available to her. Co-education aided woman to attain a useful place in society.

So far the education imparted to woman did not bring her into direct contact with life. The New Education should bring her into touch with the actualities. There should be no discrimination on account of sex.

In the primary education if girls an interest in handicrafts like pottery should be created in the secondary and higher education, the vocational aspect should be developed. The woman should come out of the seclusion of her home.

The co-operation of teachers and parents was desirable in tackling the problem.

Above all a healthy atmosphere should be created in school.

NEED OF WIDENING INTERESTS

Miss S. Panandikar of the Secondary Teachers Training College said that women should be trained as good and useful citizens. Citizenship training was as important to women as to men. A good citizen should develop certain attitudes to life; the capacity of thinking independently and relying on one's own sense of values. One should think in broad terms of the world. The women's problem should be approached from the psychological aspect. She suggested study weeks' similar to these arranged in East-End of London.

Education should be made interesting by teaching subjects like history, geography with the current topics in the background.

MAKING MEN INDEPENDENT

Mrs. Joshi asked why there should be any difference in the teaching of boys and girls. A knowledge of needle-work, elementary, cookery, an housekeeping would be equally helpful to men as well as to women. (Laughter.) She was on presenting a different point of view that men may not be dependent on woman and feel helpless and sometimes involve his own self-respect! (Laughter) in such ordinary things.

A systematic knowedge of cookery and design-making, to women, would enable them to supplement their income. A knowledge of cookery would please the husband, who is generally fastidious about his food (Laughter). She suggested that two hours should be set apart for teaching girls arts and crafts. She deplored the present system of education was not conducive to such a state of affairs

She appealed to parents and would-be parents to decide beforehand whether they wanted their girls to have a high school education or wanted them to be trained only for marriage. Then the managers of schools could make the necessary arrangements.

Principal Seshadri thanked the various speakers for their enlightening speeches. Referring to the suggestion of men taking to what are known as woman's avocations, such as needlework, he said after all man could not excel women in singing (laughter), though man excelled in every walk of life. Men were the best composers of music whether in Europe or India with perhaps the solitary exception of Mirabai.

Atiya Begum spoke on 'Nation in the making'. Referring to the president's remarks, she said that men's age had finished and women's age had begun (laughter). They were on the threshold of a new India. It was in the making. She suggested that three different styles of education—rural, foundational and academic.

In an independent India, there should be no inferiority complex.

EDUCATION, HIGHER V. PRIMARY

Equal Claim For State Support

A debate was held at St. Xavier's College Hall on Thursday evening, under the auspices of the All-India Educational Conference.

The subject was "That in the opinion of the house, Higher Education has as much claim to state support as primary education."

Principal P. Seshadri presided.

Prof. Correo Afonso proposing the subject said that his personal experience of primary education was so unhappy, that he realised the importance of higher education. He said higher education was indispensable, even if it meant a higher Wardha Education, for it was only a foundation for something higher than primary education. Higher education might have its defects, but it could not be done away with, for it was responsible for the higher aspirations of man. If higher education was not 'State-supported,' many talented persons without the money would be overlooked, and the definition of democracy would be negatived. Even the national awakening of the people was due to the same reason.

Prof. Choksi in opposing said that though the importance of primary education was recognised the world over, there was no country in the world, even the most advanced, which granted the same status to Higher Education. Considering the needs of the country and on ethical grounds, the proposition deserved to be rejected.

Rev. Fr. Duhr supported the proposition and said that such a powerful body as the Indian National Congress could not reject the demands of higher education for Medical and Law Colleges would be indispensable to society.

Mr. M. C. Chagla opposing regretted the "flippancy" of the debate. He said that Prof. Afonso and his supporters had exhibited what benefit they had got out of higher education by treating a serious subject frivolously. The proposition had to be viewed relatively. Higher education was individualistic. The Congress Government which was in power, was existing by the consent of the masses. At the present juncture, the energy of the nation should be directed exclusively to primary education.

Principal H. V. Hampton and Mrs. L. W. Dhume supported the proposition and Prof. Armande Menezes and Miss J. H. Dastur opposed.

The resolution was carried by a slight majority after which the President wound up the debate humorously remarking that much could be said on both sides.

EDUCATIONISTS' DEMANDS

Reports Of Sectional Meetings Of A.-I. Conference

Formation of Teachers' Councils in all Provinces and States, formulation of reasonable minimum scale of salaries for all types and grades of educational workers in the country, security of tenure for teachers as one of the essential requisites for any successful system of education, and an appeal to Governments and the public to guarantee these conditions were urged through some of the resolutions passed by the general session of the Educational Conference on Thursday.

Reports and resolutions of sectional meetings held earlier were adopted by the Conference.

The special joint sessions of the Secondary and University Education sections, which met on Thursday morning, with Principal Seshadri in the Chair, considered a resolution bearing on the three well defined stages in the system of education. Prof. N. Kuppuswamy Ayangar, who moved the resolution dwelt on the merits of the Wardha Scheme.

Mr. M. R. Paranjpe referring to the scheme said that it was not clear and was not understood by many

Father Duhr regretted that science did not find a place in the Wardha scheme. Following an amendment proposed by Dr. G. S. Khair, the consideration of the resolution was deferred to a later date.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

The 'Training of Teachers, Educational Research and Experiment Section' met on Thursday afternoon in the Elphinstone High School with Mr. S. Moos, Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, in the Chair.

In the course of his speech he said.

In any course of reorganisation of the Teachers' Training Courses, it was necessary to give enough importance to a general comprehensive and scientific foundation. Subjects like Mechanics, Biology and logic would form an indispensable part in the teachers training.

Papers relevant to the subject were then read and resolutions were passed that provision should be made in every school and college for educational research, and causes militating against the imparting of efficient education, be investigated.

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINICS.

The Conference urged that the Child Guidance Clinics should be opened by all Local bodies.

The Conference also resolved that all Governments be requested to investigate into the problem of abnormal children, and urged that Training Colleges should be absorbed in Universities and the Bureau of Education be requested to collect and distribute educational data and information.

ROLE OF EXAMINATION.

Mr. H. V. Hampton presided over the proceedings of the examination section of the Conference.

Speakers were of the opinion that the Matriculation examination was only a memory test requiring only cramming of 'bazar notes.' It was suggested that examiners should be successful teachers. Examination should only be a means to an end and not an end in itself.

"Some aspects of our School Examinations," was the theme of an interesting lecture, delivered by Prof. K. K. Mookerjee, of the Calcutta University.

PLEA FOR INQUIRY.

The following resolutions were adopted:—

This Conference requests the Universities and the Provincial and State Governments to appoint committees of experts to enquire into the working of their systems of internal and external examinations, and to suggest changes for their betterment.

That the Educational authorities concerned be moved to consider the advisability of replacing the present External Secondary School Leaving Examinations by Internal School Certificate Examinations and that, for the purpose of admission to University Courses in different Faculties, Universities be moved to organise in consultation with Heads of Affiliated colleges, if they consider it necessary to do so, separate Entrance Examinations to be held in each college under the direct supervision of its teachers.

NEED OF NURSERY SCHOOLS.

The Childhood and Home Education Section met under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Tarabai Modak. About 60 delegates, mostly ladies, were present

Resolutions emphasising the imperative need for the rapid and extensive provision of Nursery Schools in all Provinces and States of India and urging that Local Bodies should be compelled to start at least one Nursery School under its jurisdiction were adopted.

The report of the Primary and Rural Education Section, which met on Wednesday under the Chairmanship of Rao Sahib Kumar I. N. Menon, Director of Public Instruction, Cochin was also adopted.

EDUCATIONISTS' DEMANDS.

That early steps should be taken to make primary education free and compulsory, that every child in a rural area should have educational opportunities corresponding to those provided in urban areas, that every school should have a reading room and a library, that one anna in the rupee should be the minimum contribution of local bodies to teachers' Provident Fund, and that there existed a necessity of framing definite rules for the constitution of managing bodies for non-Government educational institutions were the demands embodied in the resolutions adopted.

The report of the Secondary Education Section which met on Wednesday was also adopted.

NO CONCESSION TO FORCE

Chamberlain Hopes For Success Of Policy Of Conciliation

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Mr. Chamberlain feels that if the past year brought its trials and anxieties these have been outweighed by the gains. He expresses this view in a New Year message in the "Home and Empire" and referring to rearmament says: "Our armed strength enables us to say in the councils of the nations that seeking friendship with all peoples we shall meet them in a spirit of reasonableness and fair-dealing, but will not make concessions to force".

Referring to the past year Mr. Chamberlain says: "Rejecting the view that war is inevitable, that our only task is to prepare for it, I consistently sought to remove possible causes of war and by direct consultation and discussion to secure new fuller measure of confidence and understanding between nations. My hope and aim are that by this means international problems of our time may be settled in a spirit of conciliation and co-operation.—Reuter.

FOR DEFENCE OF MALAYA

SINGAPORE, Dec. 29.

Mr. C. A. Vlieland of Malayan Civil Service has been appointed the Secretary for the Defence of Malaya.

Mr. Vlieland will be in charge of censorship food supply, and mobilisation of man-power in war-time.

Mr. E. Tongue, former Straits Settlements police officer, has been appointed the chief of A. R. P.—Reuter.

Speed-Control For Nazi Anthem

BERLIN, Dec. 29.

A complaint by Herr Hitler that the German National Anthem "Deutschland Ueber Alles" is being played too fast resulting in the "massacre of the hymn" is quoted by the newspaper "National Zeitung", which announces a decree by Herr Himmler that henceforth the Anthem must be played "in a tempo, worthy of the Hymn."—Reuter.

CLEAN OUT YOUR STOMACH
—and enjoy your food!

There are some people who never really enjoy their food because no matter how long ago it was since they last had a meal, they *always* feel "full up." Some feel as though a lump were lodged in the middle of their chests—others as though their stomach were blown out like a balloon with wind and gas.

This is because the food from their last meal has not been completely digested, and remains behind in the stomach, turning bad and forming acid and evil gases. Food *must* be digested and cleaned right out of the stomach after every meal, if you are to feel ready to eat at the proper time. If *you* suffer in this way, take a dose of Maclean Brand Stomach Powder after eating. It will help you to digest *all* your food in the proper way, prevent the formation of too much acid and unhealthy gas, and clear poisonous waste gently out of the system. Wind, flatulence, heartburn all go if you take this scientific remedy. Even such serious ills as gastric and duodenal ulcer have been ended by Maclean Brand Stomach Powder. Get a bottle to-day—but make sure you really *do* get the genuine Maclean Brand Stomach Powder with the signature, "ALEX. C. MACLEAN" on bottle and carton and the red seal on the carton. Powder or Tablets. Never sold loose. Cheap imitations may make your trouble worse. From all chemists and stores.

ARE YOU LOSING YOUR GRIP?

How often you find that your work just will not come straight and you seem to have no grasp of affairs at all. How often you think you can hardly survive the business day! How very often everything seems boring to you! Psycho analysts tell us that this is a state of nervous breakdown. You must build up your energy and renew the flagging nerve cells by a course of S tearns' Tonic. It is amazing what an effect this tonic has on the whole system. Prepared from the extracts of Cod Livers, Stearns' Tonic also contains valuable minerals of which Iron is the most important. Besides being rich in Vitamins it will stimulate the appetite, enrich the blood and give energy, vigour and vitality. Try a bottle of this invaluable tonic and benefit as others have benefited. Those suffering from sleeplessness find that they are sleeping better and waking more refreshed and alert than for years past. Those suffering from nervous strain have felt the benefit immediately and later relate they haven't a nerve in their bodies. All good chemists and stores stock it.

STEARNS' TONIC

S.T.2.

QUALITY • PRECISION • FINISH

The Standard of every Humber

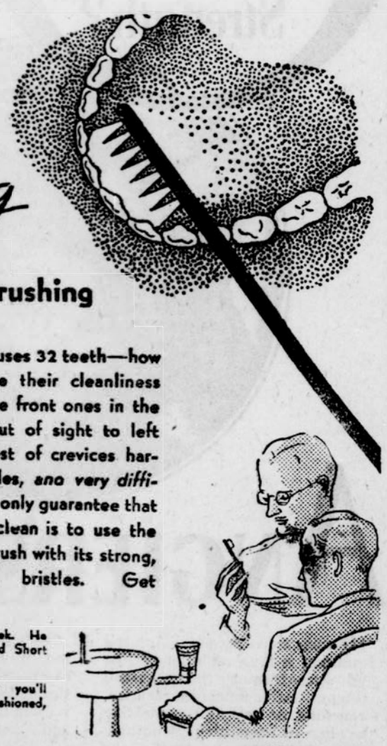
Every Beeston-Humber cycle has to pass the most rigid tests. Quality of materials, workmanship of the utmost precision, a finish that defies the elements have set a standard of cycle perfection that is unapproached. The Duplex front fork is an exclusive feature—it ensures extra strength and resiliency.

BY APPOINTMENT TO THE LATE KING GEORGE VI.

Agents:
V. B. KUSUMGAR & Co., Ltd.,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

BEESTON HUMBER
GUARANTEED FOR EVER

Nothing escapes Tek toothbrushing



A normal mouth houses 32 teeth—how impossible to judge their cleanliness from the look of the front ones in the mirror! Behind, out of sight to left and right, are a host of crevices harbouring food-particles, *and very difficult to get at.* The only guarantee that *all* your teeth stay clean is to use the short-headed Tek brush with its strong, scientifically-shaped bristles. Get Tek today!

Ask your Dentist about Tek. He will tell you Tek's patented Short Head cannot be copied.

Once you've tried Tek you'll never go back to an old-fashioned, big-headed brush.

Tek
(for TEK JUNIOR FOR CHILDREN)
Sterilized, in sealed container—6 colours

ALSO:—
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Wishes You Happy and Prosperous New Year offers the Best Gift for your dependents.

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one that is backed up by the strong resources of the "ASIAN" with a record of twenty eight years service to policy holders.

Novel and attractive schemes like Golden Policy, Retirement Income, Trust Scheme, Capital Policy etc.

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Motoring & Aviation

CIVIL AVIATION IN INDIA

Progress Of Internal Services

The following are extracts from the speech delivered by Mr. R. E. Grant Govan, Chairman, Indian National Airways, Ltd., at the annual general meeting of the company:

The miles flown on India's internal regular services increased from 153,000 in 1933 to 623,193 in 1937, the number of passengers carried increased from 155 to 1,178 and tons of mails carried increased from 10½ to 61. Since the commencement of the "All-up" Mail Scheme, Indian aircraft operating on the feeder services have increased their scheduled flying from 10,000 to 32,000 miles per week.

The future development of internal air services will be regulated largely by the extent to which the necessity for the rapid transport of mails is recognized, and without being too optimistic I think I can hazard the opinion that the policy which the Government of India intend to pursue is to get the mails into the air in all directions in which a valuable saving of time can be effected, provided the cost is not prohibitive.

Another means by which the expansion of feeder services in this country has been steadily encouraged lies in the vast development of Empire Air Communications to which I have already referred. We have all now become so accustomed to an almost daily delivery of letters from countries within the Empire that we are inclined to overlook the enormous advance which the "All-up" Empire Air Mail Scheme represents.

Those of you who have travelled in the Empire Flying Boats know the standard of safety, regularity, speed and comfort which has been attained, and we are shortly to see the first arrivals of the new "Ensign" Class Landplanes which have been built primarily to serve India, and which form the fastest and most modern fleet of aircraft in the world of civil aviation today.

These big developments are largely responsible for the better position in which this Company now finds itself, and I would like to record our appreciation of Imperial Airways' magnificent achievements.

CIVIL AIRCRAFT AND INTERNAL SECURITY

A final point upon which I wish to touch briefly concerns the value of civil aircraft from the point of view of our internal security and I hope that the Commission on our defences which is now sitting will consider it worth while to review the resources of civil aviation in this respect. I think we can take it as an axiom that the more civil aircraft that are available in the event of a national emergency the better for the country, and accordingly anything that can be done by the Government of India and the Indian States to stimulate the use of civil aircraft should tend to create additional security.

SAFETY FIRST

General Motors' Contribution

General Motors Corporation reports that 1937 was the best year in history for the safety of its employees. The severity of accidents was reduced to 652 days lost for every thousand hours worked.

In establishing the new safety record, General Motors officials cited the continuous progress in safety work so that the frequency of accidents is now approximately one-fourth of the rate existing in 1929. It also has been accompanied by a marked reduction in time lost due to accidents.

Eighty-one factories in the United States and Canada are represented in the safety figures. The 1937 record was made despite an increase of more than 10,000,000 hours worked over 1936, and compares with a figure of 13.57 accidents per million hours worked for all industry generally, as reported by the National Safety Council in 1936. The industrial severity rate for the same period was 1.64 days lost for every thousand hours worked.

Credit for the General Motors safety showing is attributed to the nation-wide contest sponsored during the first six months of 1937 by Mr. Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Chairman of the Board, in which 8,000 foremen were enrolled in the drive on accidents. At the conclusion of the campaign, Mr. Sloan awarded radios to 266 of these foremen who had made the best contribution toward reducing accidents, eliminating industrial hazards, promoting safety education and good industrial housekeeping.

"In my opinion, safeguarding employees from accidents is one of

(Continued in col. 7)

Traffic News For Motorists

DON'T DISTRACT THE DRIVER

Passengers In The Car And Their Duty

Every passenger owes a duty to the driver of a car and to his fellow passengers; disregard of this responsibility is often the cause of accidents.

Passengers should not distract the attention of the driver, obstruct his vision nor interfere with the controls of the vehicle. A loud conversation or a radio with the volume control at maximum is a dangerous source of distraction; an animated conversation in which the driver takes part is worse still.

Another cause of accidents would be obviated if passengers informed the driver at least 50 yards in advance when they desire him to stop or take a turn. Sudden changes in the vehicle's course affect the smooth running of traffic and create unnecessary hazards.

Passengers should refrain from giving signals; that is the duty of the driver. When passengers anticipate the driver's intention and give signals before he does so, motorists following behind are likely to get confused. Getting out of a car on the off side is another dangerous practice which in certain parts of Europe is punishable by law. Drivers should insist that passengers alight on the kerb side only.

DANGER OF CIGARETTE STUBS.

Many points must be observed if a passenger is to fulfil his obligations to his fellow passengers. Modern transport vehicles are capable of very rapid acceleration, and passengers entering should take their seats quickly if they wish to avoid falling on others or injuring themselves. When opening windows the catches should be securely fastened. If the catches are defective the conductor should be informed at once.

Cigarette and match ends should not be carelessly discarded on the floor on the vehicle nor thrown out of the window without being properly extinguished. Fruit skins also and pieces of paper should not be thrown on the roadway from a vehicle window. Papers may cause a horse to shy and fruit skins may be responsible for a dangerous car skid or the fatal fall of a human being or even of a horse or other animal.

KERB OR POSTS FOR TRAFFIC ISLAND?

Two methods are employed for delineating traffic islands in Bombay—kerbs and concrete posts. There is no doubt about it that motorists prefer the kerb for should they inadvertently collide with it the effect of the reaction is to deflect the vehicle on to its correct path—unless the vehicle has approached the kerb too fast or at too wide an angle.

In the designs put forward by the Safety First Association for the kerb which is to mark the medial strip of the dual carriageway along Marine Drive and Hornby Vellard, special attention has been given to this point to make the deflection positive.

On the other hand, a collision with a post may result in the vehicle's being empaled on it, with damage to both depending upon the force of the impact.

In addition, may drivers run shy of posts and keep a good distance from them, thus making less efficient use of the carriageway.

From the pedestrian angle too there is no comparison for if the kerb is high enough it provides an island of refuge; whereas with the posts there are points within the Island which can be entered by a small car or motor cycle, since the posts are spaced four feet apart.

DRIVING WHERE CHILDREN PLAY

MOTORISTS: You can't drive too carefully where children are playing! Accidents happen quickly. In the twinkling of an eye, a child may pop out from between parked cars. If this should happen to you, would you be able to stop your car in time?

The Safety First Association of India and the W.I.A.A. declare that you must keep your car under absolute control at all times. Make sure you can stop within the clear distance you can see ahead.

BACKING 13 TIMES IS DANGEROUS

When backing a car, the chances of an accident are thirteen times as great as when going forward according to The Safety First Association of India.

Are all drivers 13 times as careful? Do you look carefully to make sure there are no pedestrians walking at the back of your car, or perhaps children playing in your path?

Just a moment to check up may save a life.

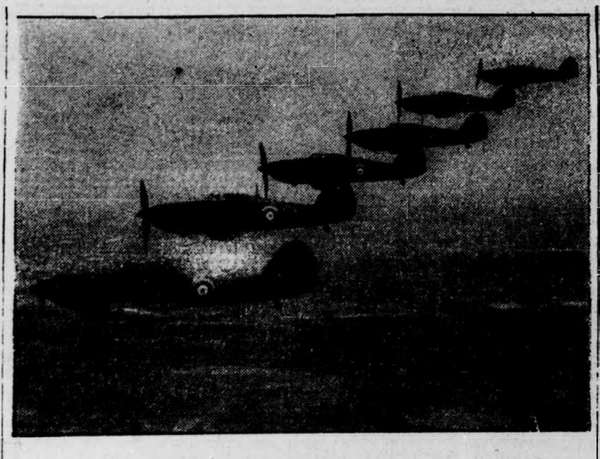
PARKING AT CHURCHGATE RECLAMATION

Drivers of cars are reminded that when parking their cars along footpaths where indentations have been provided in the margin, they should do so in the direction of traffic. Most drivers do this, but an occasional driver parks his car in the opposite direction, i.e., against the traffic, thus reducing the number of parking stalls by one.

GARAGES ABUTTING ON ROAD

The garages abutting on Peddar Road and Warden Road, Bombay are on the increase. Along Peddar Road there are 19 garages in a distance of 450 feet. Is this not a deflection on the City? Cannot such a wrong practice be stopped?

It is too great an interference with a main road. Such a position leads to misuse of parking and to washing on the footpath. From the traffic point of view, it is a gain that two garages along Peddar Road are being used for such otherwise obstructive purpose as parking and washing. Access to the main road is a very important matter which requires control and should not be left to the individual wishes of property owners abutting thereon.



A squadron of R. A. F. training 'planes in formation flight.

Courtesy: "Aeroplane".

The New 'Dodge'

Style Surprises And Mechanical Innovations

Details of the 1939 line of Dodge cars will be read with interest, because of earlier reports hinting at style surprises and mechanical innovations, and also because this newest of Dodge cars in the Company's Silver Anniversary model to which engineers and production experts, stimulated no doubt by extra pride and sentiment, are said to have devoted their utmost skill and effort.

So marked appears the regard which the manufacturers have given to the attainment of new streamlined beauty and exceptional luxuries, that there seems to be ample justification for announcing the new car as the most luxurious Dodge ever built.

EVERYTHING NEW.

In a first view of the new car, only the name plate and the familiar radiator ornament which for years has served Dodge, suggest the car's identity. Everything else is new and different—body contours, hood lines, front grilles, fenders, lamps, windshield, front wheel springing, running boards—even the tyre pattern differs from that used on preceding Dodge models.

The gracefully proportion rear sweep of the De Luxe Six bodies completely conceals a 27 per cent. larger luggage compartment. The driving compartment is clear of gear shift and parking brake levers. It is evident that Dodge designers have made a clean break with the past and now introduce in their Silver Anniversary cars entirely new, ultra-modern cars of remarkable attraction.

The new Dodge is longer in wheelbase and wider in body, two circumstances which in addition to contributing to impressive appearance, have been turned to fullest advantage in the interiors in wider seats, increased leg and elbow space, and in markedly greater visibility. As if to crown so much newness, the manufacturers are finishing the bodies in a newly perfected enamel in a wide variety of optional colours.

The hood section of the new model expresses new beauty as well as aero-dynamic advantages resulting from extensive wind tunnel studies. At the lower forward end or catwalk, artistically spaced transverse ventilating slots are delineated by polished chromium strips. In the gracefully tapering bow, lengthwise slots are separated by a broad chromium band curving upward toward the radiator ornament. The effect is one of grace and symmetry which have practical values in substantially reduced wind resistance and, ultimately, it is pointed out, in fuel economy gains.

FRONT SUSPENSION CHANGED.

In the new Dodge individual-action front springing, road vibration is levelled out by sturdy, matched, rust-proofed coil springs of Amola steel. There is no front axle and therefore no common support for right and left front wheels. Each wheel is free to move up or down in conformity with the road surface, independent of the opposite wheel.

An important adjunct of the front suspension is a steering mechanism that has neither Pitman arm nor drag link, but employs a Y-shaped steering arm moving horizontally, crosswise to the frame. The steering linkage appears simple, extremely short and direct, so that the steering action is pure and steady, and free from vibration. The steering, basically of the worm-and-roller-tooth type is said to be 28 per cent easier, due to mechanical features and to a change in steering ratio from 14.6 to 18.2.

The road wheels—pierced for four instead of three chain straps—are of new, thicker steel section. Hub caps are of new design and incorporate a varient of the Dodge trademark. The tyres have specially ribbed side walls and widened treads, with 7 grooves in front and non-skid pattern in the rear.

SAFETY IN VISION.

The V-type "airplane vision" windshield also is of entirely new design: it is mounted between trimmed-down corner posts, is wider and higher, giving 23 per cent more glass area. The long wiper arms there are two of them—are electrically operated and wipe at constant speed, regardless of engine vacuum.

The unusual visibility forward is matched by similar side visibility through wide windows in the sides and rear. The entire body construction is without blind spots likely to interfere with unobstructed vision in all directions.

"HUSH POINTS."

Dodge bodies are doubly insulated—against heat and cold, by the liberal use of linings of felt and other materials—and against road noises and operating vibrations by fourteen "hush points" of live rubber which keep chassis and bodies out of actual metal-to-metal contact with one another.

ENGINE IMPROVEMENTS.

The hydraulic brakes of Dodge have been further improved by relocating air-cooling ribs and redesigning the brake drums to give the brake action a better "feel."

Especially noteworthy among engine improvements are new autothermic pistons in the Dodge DeLuxe Six. Because these new pistons are lighter and also carry lighter piston pins, the loads on main and connecting rod bearings are reduced. The new pistons, of the steel-strut type and cam-ground for most effective expansion, are surface-coated with a low-friction metal of great durability. Because of the coating, the pistons close in upon the cylinder walls; because of the cam design and reduced friction, the pistons maintain their original clearances over greatly lengthened periods.

Two of the four piston rings, the compression rings, also are surface-coated, the coating serving as a lubricant as well as compression seal.

The Dodge DeLuxe Six engine itself, having a bore of 3¼ in. a stroke of 4 3/8 in. and a compression ratio of 6.5, normally develops a maximum of 87 horsepower. The famous "floating power" engine mountings are used on all Dodges with improvements making them still more effective. Other engine improvements are a new manifold iser, a new down-shaft carburetor connected to a double-unit air cleaner and intake silencer—and tapet screws which are self-locking. The exhaust valve seats are formed by inserts of special alloy steel said to reduce the need for valve grinding to the very minimum.

OVER 35,000 CONGRESS MEMBERS DISQUALIFIED

West Kistna District Protest

THREAT OF SATYAGRAHA AT TRIPURI SESSION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, December 25.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE ANDHRA PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE HAS NOTIFIED THE WEST KISTNA DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE THAT 35,372 PRIMARY CONGRESS MEMBERS ENROLLED BY THEM HAVE BEEN DISQUALIFIED. THE NOTICE ISSUED BY THE PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE SAYS:—

Whereas repeated instructions and warnings from the Provincial Congress Committee have not been heeded by the West Kistna District Congress Committee and whereas they have not deposited the District Congress Committee's money in the bank, it is notified that the members to the extent of 5,372 enrolled by them are hereby cancelled. The quota of delegates returnable from that district is accordingly reduced. The President of the Election Committee of the said district is hereby directed to delimit the constituencies for the remaining membership, 3,816 urban and 25,066 rural as per the quota hereunder; 5 delegates from the urban area and 17 delegates from the rural area, in all 22 delegates."

KISTNA CONGRESSMEN'S CONFERENCE

To discuss the grave situation arising out of the action of the President of the Provincial Congress Committee, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, a conference of Congress workers from all over the district took place in the Andhra Ratna Bhavan, Bezwada, on Friday. The President of the West Kistna District Congress Committee, Mr. P. Bapaiah, addressing the gathering related in detail how in order to oust the present office-bearers of the D. C. C. about 29,000 members were enrolled in the district by one single individual, without the knowledge of the D. C. C. and other domestic quarrels of the Congress Committee and also referred to the recent order of the President of the A. P. C. C. disqualifying all the 35,372 membership forms which include the names of Messrs. A. Kaleswara Rao, Chief Parliamentary Secretary to the Government of Madras, K. V. Narayana Rao, M.L.A., V. V. Narasimha, M.L.A., C. Rajagopalachariar, Chairman of the Bezwada Municipality, and a number of councillors. Mr. Bapaiah also narrated how the deputation which he and some other Congressmen had led to the President and members of the Congress Working Committee at Bombay three days back proved futile. This act of Dr. Pattabhi, he said, aimed at destroying the present leftist leadership of the district and added that it would spell ruin to the Congress cause, if the matter was not rectified as early as possible.

SATYAGRAHA AT TRIPURI?

Mr. P. Bapaiah then suggested that a gathering of all the 35,000 disqualified Congressmen should be convened and 24 representatives (according to the quota prescribed by the D. C. C. for the All-India Congress delegateship) should be elected from among them and sent to the Tripuri Congress for offering Satyagraha to draw the attention of the delegates assembled there.

RESOLUTION OF PROTEST

Mr. P. Sundarayya, Secretary of the Andhra Congress Socialist Party, while accepting the suggestion proposed that an emergent meeting of the D. C. C. should be held before 31st instant, when a sub-committee should be elected to function in the place of the D. C. C. and to make all necessary arrangements for agitation regarding the present issue. Mr. Bapaiah's proposal and Mr. Sundarayya's amendment were accepted by all those present and the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"After having all the facts and the statement of Mr. Bapaiah regarding the correspondence that had passed between the Working Committee of the West Kistna D. C. C. and the P. C. C. authorities, about the enrolment of the primary Congress members in the district, this conference expresses its opinion that the action of the president of the Provincial Congress Committee disqualifying the membership of over 35,000 Congressmen in the district on the pretext that the money was not deposited in a bank, while not accepting the 29,000 members who were enrolled without any relation to the D. C. C. is illegal and unconstitutional and that holding of Congress elections under these circumstances is improper."

GOVERNOR'S CHEQUE FOR KHADI

PESHAWAR, Dec. 29.

His Excellency Sir George Cunningham, Governor of N. W. F. P. has sanctioned a sum of rupees 1,000 which had been handed over to Miraben by Doctor Khan Sahib for encouraging the production of Khadi in this province.

It will be recalled that Miraben is at present staying at Utmanzai, the home village of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and is training Khudai Khidmatgars for khadi work. It is understood that the amount will be utilised for the purchase of charkhas, taklis etc.

Doctor Khan Sahib motored yesterday afternoon to Mardan and visited a number of villages of that district. In some of the villages, the Premier heard complaints and effected compromise between landlords and tenants. Dr. Khan Sahib also settled several private disputes.—A. P.

CONGRESS NAGAR GETS READY

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 27.

The Vishnu Dutt Nagar, where the 52nd session of the Indian National Congress will be held, is gradually gathering shape on the misty banks of the Nerbudda. The offices of all the sub-committees have been shifted to the Congress Nagar, and the Nagar has been linked with the outside world by a Post and a Telegraph Office and Telephone communication. The delegates' camp have been completed and now await the final touches. The furnishing and decoration will be carried out in the Kalchuri style, otherwise known as the Tripuri art.

The volunteers' camp looks like a small encampment. A large number of volunteers are pouring into the Nagar from the various districts of Mahakoshal. With the problem of lighting successfully solved, the difficulty of water supply is expected to be overcome easily. Water will be pumped from the river Narbudda to the reservoirs on the river bank, using electric energy. Efforts are being made to supply water to every nook and corner of the Congress Nagar for which pipes are being secured.

Two kitchens, one at the Vanishnudutt Nagar and the other at Madan Mahal Camp, are being run by the reception committee to supply excellent food to the workers and volunteers.

The road traffic between Nagpur and Jubbulpore has been diverted from Tiliwaraghat, the Congress venue, to Gwarighat. This arrangement will save the public from the toll which was being levied on the vehicular traffic at Tiliwaraghat, in crossing the Nerbudda.—A. P.

(Continued from col. 1)

the most important tasks before us at all times," said Mr. William S. Knudsen, President of the General Motors Corporation. "Further reductions in accidents undoubtedly can be made, and such improvement depends largely on the human factor. Industry has provided the mechanical safeguards and better working conditions, and with the continued cooperation of executives and workmen we should continue to make greater strides in the prevention of industrial accidents."

"What do you advise to build up his Health and Strength?"

ANGIER'S is the answer

During convalescence, Angier's Emulsion is invaluable for healing and strengthening the weakened system. After influenza, pleurisy, bronchitis, or any illness affecting the chest or lungs, there is nothing that will so surely soothe the diseased lung tissue, give tone and vitality to all the bodily functions, and build up the general health and well-being.

In catarrhal affections of the stomach and bowels and in nervous 'run-down' conditions, it is equally efficacious. It soothes the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines, corrects digestive and bowel irregularities, promotes normal, healthy appetite, overcomes nervous depression, and greatly increases vitality.

Prescribed by the Medical Profession for over 40 years, and extensively used in hospitals throughout the country, Angier's is the most palatable of all emulsions and agrees perfectly with delicate, sensitive stomachs. Equally useful for adults and children.

"Frequently prescribe Angier's"

A Doctor writes: "In great appreciation of Angier's I wish to state that I have derived decided benefit from your preparation, not only with regard to a persistent laryngeal cough, but also gastro-intestinal trouble, and general malaise, etc. I have frequently prescribed it for cases of debility, bronchitis, etc., and have not found one but which has done well with it." (Sgd.)——, M.B. Ch.B.

Of all Chemists and Bazars in two sizes.

Angier's Emulsion contains no animal oil, and in its preparation is untouched by hand. It is therefore acceptable to all castes and religions.

Munshi On Need For Central Research Institute For Ayurved

BOMBAY, Thursday.

"If the Bombay Government took up legislation regarding Ayurvedic practitioners, it was only with a desire to restore to Ayurveda its original place among the sciences and arts of the world. Those who fight the Act do not know this. Let us forgive them for they know not what they do," said Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister addressing the Adhyapak Sammelan held under the auspices of the All-India Vaidya Conference at Madhavbaug today.

In the course of an enlightening speech on Ayurveda system of medicine, the Home Minister urged the Vaidyas to establish a centra research institute of Ayurveda for the whole of India.

The Sammelan was presided over by Kaviraj Gana Nath Sen of Calcutta.

In the Course of his address, Mr. Munshi said:

It was a Vedic Rishi who sang to one of the great physicians of that age: "I will give to thee, Oh physician, a horse, a cow, a garment—yea even myself". Have we not another Vedic Rishi singing to plants as the "mothers of mankind"? Says he "Where, plants, you are congregated like princes (assembled) in battle, there the sage is designated a physician, the destroyer of evil spirits, the extirpator of disease."

"Later on, i.e., in the 4th and the 5th centuries Ayurveda was so renowned that its prescripions in Sanskrit are being discovered in far off Koshgar and Eastern Turkishtan. But the conquest of India by the British destroyed many good things and among those were the prestige and the knowledge of Ayurveda.

"Western medicine wrested supremacy from Ayurveda, but the supremacy will not be restored only by legislation; it will not come by conferences nor by larger practice. It will come by lifelong study and research on the part of the best among you who are teachers.

"I see from the reports that great efforts are being made to put your examinations on a sounder and better level, but I do not feel satisfied with those efforts. In India, the "Guruparampara" style of learning, keeping of secrets in the hands of pupils and descendants, has deprived knowledge from making the progres which it would have, if all the resources of knowledge were brought together in the common pool of the College and the Hospital. Knowledge is there, but not organised and mobilisable.

If all of you, the prominent men in the profession, bring the secrets of your traditions and your ancestors to this Conference you would stimulate research as nothing else would.

In Bombay due to the generosity of Sheth Anandilal Podar and the inspiration of one of the greatest pactitioner of Ayurveda in Bomba, the late Pandit Haripra-pannaji—whose death we all deplore—the Government of Bombay may be in a position to establish an Ayurvedic College. But that is not enough. All persons interested in Ayurveda from all over the country must combine to create a centre of research from which would radiate new traditions of your science."

Claim your Birthright to Beauty

Any woman who neglects the natural beauty of healthy skin and lustrous hair is failing to make use of the natural charm with which nature endowed her. No woman need be plain and unattractive when the art of being beautiful is so easily acquired. It lies in the simple beauty secrets which have served lovely women for generations. They are neither expensive nor difficult to obtain—yet they are the foundation of the natural beauty which makes women irresistible. Here are three of the most well-tried of all beauty secrets.

LOVELY HAIR FOR ALL.—Every woman can bring new life and beauty to her hair if she follows this simple beauty secret Instead of using harsh chemical shampoos which tend to make the hair dry-looking and brittle, get some ordinary Stallax granules and make your own shampoo by dissolving a teaspoonful of Stallax in a cup of warm water. Apply this to the scalp in the usual way and you will be delighted with the result. Instead of lifeless looking hair you will have a head of lustrous, gleaming tresses.

A COMPLEXION BEYOND COMPARE.—A naturally lovely complexion is much more easily acquired than most women realise Actually it is already there, but hidden by the dry, withered outer skin which Nature meant to be continually discarded. To get rid of this "mask" of dried skin all you need is a nightly application of a little pure Mercolized Wax (containing no animal fat). Overnight the Mercolized Wax absorbs the "old" complexion and leaves the "new"—the lovely new skin beneath, soft, smooth and several shades lighter.

"SHE WOULD BE LOVELY, BUT .. look at that awful growth of superfluous hair." How many a woman has blushed with embarrassment as she overheard words like these? There is no longer any need for such misery, for disfiguring growths of hair can be swiftly, safely and completely banished in the following easy way. Get some pure powdered Pheminol, mix it into a paste with cold water and apply the paste to the offending hair. The hair shrivels away as the paste dries and the skin is left smooth and unharmed.

NOTE.—All the above mentioned preparations can be obtained from any chemist, store or bazaar.

Maharashtra Manufacturers In Conference

Representation Of Their Difficulties To Govt.

POONA, Dec. 27.

A conference of the leading industrialists of Maharasntra was held here at the week-end under the auspices of the Maharatta Chamber of Commerce and Industries, Poona, Prof V. G. Kale, M.A., President of the Chamber, presiding.

The conference was called to place before the Government of Bombay such difficulties of the Maharashtra manufacturers as could be solved by them as also to place before the Government of India through them with their support, such other difficulties, the solution of which rested with the Government of India and further to explore means by which they could help themselves to remove some of their difficulties.

The Hon Mr. L.M. Patil, Minister for Industries, Bombay, in his message said, "I wish great success to the Maharashtra Industrialists Conference. I am sure that the deliberations of the conference, under the able guidance of Prof. V. G. Kale, will be helpful to the development of industries."

The conference passed the following resolutions:—

"This conference urges the Government of Bombay to take up with the Government of India problems relating to difficulties experienced by industrialists in relation to (a) high railway freights on raw materials and finished products, (b) high tariffs on some of the raw materials used in industries, (c) to supply to factories certain raw materials such as pig iron at a reasonable price which have received protection at the hands of the Government and (d) to extend patronage so far as the requirements of the various departments are concerned to the products of the indigenous industries."

"This conference welcomes the new policy of the Government of Bombay as embodied in the resolution moved by the Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister of Industries, and passed by the Bombay Legislative Assembly at its last session and requests them to put the same into practice without any delay. The conference desire to bring it to their notice that Maharashtra being industrially backward, they should take immediate steps to help the development of the existing industries and the formation and growth of new industries in that province. With this end in view, the conference is of opinion that the Government should appoint a Board consisting of businessmen, industrialists and economists conversant with the existing economic and business conditions in Maharashtra to examine and report on the applications submitted by industries to Government for help, financial or otherwise."

The conference further urges that the Government should provide facilities to industries in the matter of carrying out experiments in laboratories conducted by or with the help of Government at a cheap cost. Similar facilities are also urgently required in workshops for the making and repair of machines."

"Government and municipalities be urged to place at the disposal of industrialists at reasonable rents lands conveniently situated from the point of view of marketing, water supply, electric supply and transport Government is urged to take the necessary steps to provide such special industrial areas by acquiring lands where necessary and a similar request is addressed to municipalities and local boards. Government and local authorities are also urged to secure for industries supply of electric power and water at cheap rates."

"Government is further requested to place at the disposal of industries capital either for rehabilitation or expansion by suitable methods, some of which are already mentioned in the resolution adopted by the Bombay Legislature in this regard. The conference urges that the peculiar conditions in Maharashtra require that this policy of making capital available should be generously and sympathetically pursued by Government."

With a view to facilitating marketing the products of industries in Maharashtra, it appears to the conference that it is necessary to start some kind of selling agency which will take steps to find markets for goods both in the Bombay Presidency and outside. Industrialists in Maharashtra should be consulted as to whether they would be willing to join such an agency and on what terms. The executive committee of the Maharatta Chamber of Commerce be requested to explore this question further and to take the necessary steps, if found practicable, to establish a selling agency of the kind referred to above. All the particulars about the scheme may be ascertained and refined in consultation with the various industrialists."

"This conference urges that, as a rule, swadeshi articles should be purchased for the use of the various Government Departments and that to ensure the success of this policy, a committee of representative businessmen should be appointed to scrutinise the purchases to report on the same to Government from time to time."

"This conference requests Government, bodies like the University and philanthropic people and institutions who award scholarships for industrial training abroad to give preference in their selection of candidates to men who have already acquired sufficient practical experience of the working of the particular industries in India, so as to ensure maximum benefit from the training to be received by them."

"This conference suggests that an investment company may be started with sufficiently large capital to supply long term funds on adequate security and under adequate control to such industries as need the same and to help the formation of new companies if prospects of the same are found to be favourable and promising."

Reception To Hyderabad Leaders

WARDHAGANJ, Dec. 27.

A public meeting was arranged by citizens of Wardha to accord reception to the leaders of Hyderabad who were just released from Hyderabad Jail and who had come to meet Gandhiji. Dadasaheb Dharmadhikari presided. Messrs Karandikar Thatteji and Swami Yoganand Yati welcomed the guests and congratulated them for their brave decision of suspending the movement of the Hyderabad State Congress which was going on in full swing through the dominion, thus giving one more chance to the Government to review the whole situation and lift the ban on the State Congress. They opined that the State Congress by their momentous decision have given a proof of non-communal nature of their organisation.

Shri Govindrao Nanal thanked the citizens on behalf of him and his colleagues.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN WORLI

Appeal For Funds

Messrs. Row and Khurshed D. Anklesaria, Secretaries, Social Welfare Society, Worli, writes:—

While the problem of primary education is engaging the attention of our popular Government, it is increasingly felt that it cannot be satisfactorily solved without public help and co-operation. In a purely labour area like Worli inhabited by more than twenty thousand labourers there is hardly a good school to be proud of. Hundreds of children of school going age have never seen the inside of a school.

The Social Welfare Society is an organisation recently started by a few trained social workers with the object of providing primary and adult education among the most backward classes and to carry on other social welfare activities. As its first experiment, it is running a school at Worli with more than 250 children of Mill and Bidi workers taking advantage of it. There are still many more children to whom this advantage does not reach for want of adequate building facilities and sufficient staff on our part We can solve these difficulties but alas! our fund is very scanty Money is wanted very immediately to carry on this most humanitarian task. Would you come to the aid of our Society and contribute your little by becoming its member or sending some donation?

Pray, when you can spare some time please do pay us a visit and see for yourself the work that is being done by us. We have no doubt that you will sympathise with our aims and objects. Contributions may be forwarded to Miss P. N. Nariman, Hon. Treasurer, 207, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

ALL-INDIA SHIA CONFERENCE

PATNA, Dec. 29.

The All-India Shia Conference commenced its annual session this morning with Sir Raza Ali in the chair.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah attended the session for some time, but contrary to expectations, did not address the conference.

A certain amount of excitement was caused earlier, when Khan Bahadur S. M. Ismail, while supporting the motion proposing the name of Sir Raza Ali for the presidential chair dwelt on the need for unity among Shias and Sunnis and warned Muslims against being misled by others. Here a number of persons, including some members of the Reception Committee, raised a point of order that the speaker was disgressing and that under the constitution of the Shia Conference, politics could not be discussed.

Khan Bahadur Ismail attempted to proceed with his observations, but a number of persons stood up in protest and quiet prevailed in the House only when the Speaker left the topic out.

Sir Raza Ali then delivered his presidential address.—A. P.

Madras Governor At Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

Hon. Mr. R M. Maxwell, and Mrs. Maxwell arrived at Government House.

Lady Brabourne accompanied by H. E. the Governor of Madras, and Lady Marjorie Erskine visited Barrackpore Government House and returned to Calcutta in the afternoon.

Mr. P. G. E Nash, I.C.S., had the honour of lunching with His Excellency and Lady Brabourne at Government House.—

ASSAM TO ENCOURAGE HOME PRODUCTS

License Fee On Mill Cloth

(From Our Correspondent)

SHILLONG, (By Mail)

It is understood that the Government of Assam propose to persuade shop-keepers to stock articles made in their own district. Marketing officers will be required to help them in selling as much local products as they can.

The Government it is stated will impose a license fee on stockists of mill cloths, imported from other provinces, but handloom products will be exempted from the tax. This will according to the government, give an impetus to local weavers and also yield a considerable income to the Government, which may be spent for the development of weaving industry in every Assamese home, where it already exists.

The Government will also have some licensed dealers in cotton yarns with a view to regulating the price of yarns in Assam bazars.

WATER SUPPLY FOR IGATPURI

Nurie Performs Opening Ceremony

IGATPURI, (By Mail).

The Hon'ble Mr. Nurie, Minister for Public Works performed the Opening Ceremony of the Igatpuri Electric Supply at Igatpuri on Monday the 26th inst. The Minister had specially travelled down to Igatpuri to perform the ceremony. There was a large and distinguished gathering of the residents of Igatpuri, including the President and Councillors of the Igatpuri Municipality, who had assembled in a specially erected pandal to receive the Minister and witness the ceremony. The Hon'ble Mr. Nurie was escorted to the dais by Mr. M. S. Pandit, who in welcoming the Hon'ble Mr. Nurie and the other guests, said:

"It is now universally acknowledged that electricity is no longer a luxury but a necessary adjunct to civilization. I believe that in the near future, there will not be a single town in this Presidency which will be without the amenities of electricity. It may not be without your knowledge that the Hon'ble Mr. Nurie and his Government are zealously endeavouring to achieve the consummation of their cherished ideal "electric supply in every town, village and hamlet of the Presidency" and they have presently in hand a project which is calculated to deliver cheap electric supply over a vast area of the Presidency."

The Hon'ble Mr. Nurie in a suitable reply said that it was his Government's policy to encourage the development of electrical enterprises throughout the Presidency. He further said that the Government had put in hand an electrification scheme, which when completed, would provide a large area including the Nasik District with cheap electricity in bulk. He said that it was Government's policy to foster cottage industries and the growth of electricity would help to realise the cherished ideal.

PORBUNDER MAHARAJA OPENS "BAL-MANDIR"

Sheth Mohamed Moonda's Donation

(From Our Correspondent)

RANAVAV, Dec. 23.

His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Porbander performed the opening ceremony of Bal Mandir, Montessorie school, here.

The building has been erected out of a donation of Rs. 20,000 made by Sheth Salemohamed Ismail Moonda, a leading merchant of Madura.

A large gathering of State officials and public was present.

His Highness expressed the hope that the people of the surrounding villages would take advantage of the facilities provided by the institution.

REFORMS FOR PORBUNDER

(From Our Own Correspondent).

PORBANDAR, Dec. 23.

Since his arrival after a long holiday at Mussorie His Highness the Rana Saheb has been busy granting interviews to citizens and officials. It is alleged that certain complaints have been lodged before His Highness against the present officials and it is expected that many transfers will be effected in the first week of January.

It has been further learnt from reliable sources that His Highness is thinking of a plan to introduce representative Government. It is further learnt that those who will occupy seats in the would-be assembly will be mostly from the vested interests. Hence the structure of the Government now contemplated will be no more than the shadow of the responsible Government.

There is a great awakening among the youth on account of the fight for responsible government in other States.

REFORMS IN SITAMAU

Legislature And New Executive Machinery Announced

SITAMAU

(Central India), Dec. 28.

H. H. the Raja Saheb of Sitamau State in Central India has announced the grant of reforms to his subjects.

The new consditution will come into force in July 1939. Under it a legislature called the Praja Parishad, consisting of 21 members will be constituted. out of the 21 members thirteen will be elected and eight nominated, six officials and two non-officials.

This new legislature has been given wide legislative powers and full control over all matters connected with education, health, Municipalities and Panchayat courts within the State. The annual budget will also be placed before the Parishad. The members have been given the right of interpellation.

In order to adjust the Executive machinery of the State to the new conditions created by the constitution of the Praja Parishad, His Highness has also constituted an Administrative Council called the Shasan Samiti, which will be in charge of Executive powers.

The heir-apparent, Maharajkumar Raghubir Singh, M.A. LL. B., D. Litt., will be the President of this Executive Body. One of the members of this body will represent the Government in the Parishad. All Departments of the State are to be administered by this council paying due regard to the wishes of the newly created legislature.

The annual budget for the next year should be submitted to the newly created legislature, which will be summoned in May.

The legislature has been given powers to suggest changes in the constitution of the State by a two-thirds majority.—A. P.

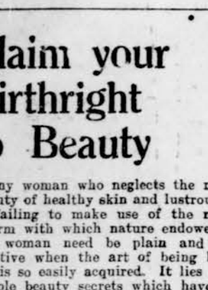
Corruption Charge Against Sub-Judge

(From Our Own Correspondent)

NAVSARI, Dec. 28.

The Government of Baroda, it is understood, has appointed Justice Patker of the Baroda High Court to hold enquiry into the applications of corruption against Mr. V. G. Modi, former Subordinate Judge of Navsari who was asked by the High Court of Baroda to give up charge of the post here immediately and proceed to Dhari in the Amreli District where he was transferred. Mr. Modi did not take charge of his new appointment and proceeded on leave.

POULTRY PROPAGANDA CALENDARS



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The excellence of Players Magnums puts them in a class far above all other similar priced magnums. The great majority of shrewd smokers prove this fact—PLAYER'S MAGNUMS are quality cigarettes in magnum size.

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Washington Awaits Royal Visit

White House's Size Limits Ceremony: Much Formality Will Be Impossible

WASHINGTON. (By Mail).

When the King and Queen visit Washington on their voyage across the Atlantic next spring, they will encounter a minimum of formality during their stay at the White House, official home of President Roosevelt.

Extreme ceremony would be impossible in the compact old mansion owing to its limited size. The entire building would fit into one wing of Buckingham Palace. Bedrooms are not even in suites and there would be scant accommodations for the host of aides-de-camp and ladies in waiting who might be expected in a Royal party.

According to the tentative arrangements for the accommodation of Their Majesties, the King will occupy a suite in the North-east corner on the second floor, and the Queen a suite across the hall.

The bedroom of the Queen's suite was once President Lincoln's study.

Their Majesties will share the Monroe room as a sitting room.

The King's suite includes the pink room, a smaller bedroom, and a bathroom.

President Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt are given to hospitality rather than rigid formality in entertaining their guests, though it is not to be expected the President and his first lady will dispense with any of the few rules which international etiquette may require for such a visit.—Reuter

Desh Sevikas presenting guard-of-honour to Sardar Vallabhbhai on his arrival at Azad Maidan on Wednesday evening.

TOTALITARIANISM IS NEVER COMPLETE

(Continued from Page 6).

softly" in their narrow, limited round of life. It is a world of beautiful skies and hills and rivers, broad fields and lordly spaces, but it is too a world where fear stalks abroad and across the land, deep-seated hate is much in evidence and involved human problems confront one at every turn.

"Quiet In The Land"

And yet, in every large centre of population there are groups of the "quiet in the land," who have conquered fear, who understand the true issues of life, who know "what men live by," and who are, with the impalpable forces of gentleness and love and truth, pushing back the skirts of darkness and widening the area of light. Persons of this order and of this heading service are not confined to the missionary class. They are sometimes, but none too often, ministers of the gospel. They are as likely—perhaps even more likely—to be university professors, who have caught a larger view of life and greater faith in the gentle forces of friendliness and love. A number of them are "Oxford Groupers" who have got a clearer vision of what the Christian Gospel involves for life among men. But persons of this larger view and truer way of life are to be found in Parliament, in the Cabinet, on the Judicial Bench, among the leaders of thought and among the statesmen of the nation. Light is coming here, as it comes everywhere, slowly, how slowly! but it is coming. There is a remnant that 'sees,' and 'feels' and 'dares.' It is a remnant that is done with fear and hate and that is vocal with the creative, constructive, if impalpable, forces of human sympathy and understanding; stirred by faith that an atmosphere can be produced in which men of differing races and varying shades of colour can live co-operatively, and find a freer, fuller life together.

The Free Soul

I have found similar human faces, with similar breadth of spirit, in China, in Japan, in Germany, in Czechoslovakia and in Italy and I should find them in Russia if I once got there. I know many persons in Japan who in their inner spirit are as free from the imperial policy of the military machine as I am and who in spite of the suppression of actual news, and the swirl of propaganda, go straight on exercising their faith in another way of life and breathing a spirit of friendliness and love for the tragically suffering Chinese. There is not much that they can do and there is almost nothing that they can say, but they do preserve in their souls an area of free thought and in their spirits a triumphant attitude which some day will burst into expression and bear visible fruit.

There are no tyrannies that can completely suppress the soul of man. They can control newspapers and printing offices. They can suppress speech and destroy pamphlets, they can put prophets and heralds into concentration camps, or do them to death, but they cannot bridle the human heart or command human sympathies to cease. There never will be complete "totalitarianism" because there will always be "human faces" that will not merge into the "lump," there will always be human hearts that will not fuss into the "mass." There are no compulsions which can compel inner states of mind. There are no dictators who can command the secret citadel of man's free soul.

PREVENT INFECTION

Neglected cuts and burns invite dangerous infection. Apply 'New-Skin' immediately and no harm can come. 'New-Skin' quickly heals sore places while it protects them.

NEW-SKIN

ANTISEPTIC WATERPROOF COATING

Industrialisation, No Key To Solution Of India's Economic Problem

(Continued from page 16)

but more than others it expects the economists to do this.

His position is one of special trust and responsibility. All sided action is necessary in order that the country may truly and fully awake, in the immortal words of Rabindranath Tagore, "into that heaven of freedom in which the mind is without fear and the head held high." Economic freedom must be an essential element in the coming freedom—freedom from alien control and the power of anti-social interests. We economists have to line-up without losing in the slightest degree our autonomy of thought and action. Parallel action of the like-minded men is urgently required. We have to get into step with the nation which is on the march and going with rapid strides towards its goal. If we cannot ourselves keep pace let us at least keep up the pace which the nation sets for us.—A. P.

SCARE OVER 'NAG' OF NAGPUR 'VARSITY

Vice-Chancellor's Assurance To Economists

NAGPUR, Dec. 29.

The twenty-first session of the All-India Economic Conference was inaugurated by Mr. T. J. Kedar, Vice-Chancellor of the Nagpur University, in the absence of Premier Shukla, who is out of station for private reasons.

He referred to the scare in some quarters in recent months over the symbol of 'nag' which is Nagpur University's seal, and assured that it held out no menace to those who were devoted to the propagation of science, and that under the emblem nag no communal or other unworthy considerations would mar the development of science.

Proceeding Mr. Kedar declared himself in favour of complete industrialisation of India, which alone would enable her to take a place among the great nations of the world. The recent national planning committee, inaugurated in Bombay, he said, was a sign that the times were pregnant with great possibilities.

Mr. Kedar urged the Indian economists to co-operate with this committee and prepare the necessary ground for economic planning. The provincial governments, he maintained, were bound to help them in this direction and avail themselves of the invaluable advice and guidance of reputed economists. Fortunately for the country the Congress was ruling in eight provinces, and there did not seem to him any reason why the provinces should not join in evolving a scheme of large-scale industries, each province undertaking one or two industries according to the resources available in it.

He was of opinion that the competitive system had been a failure and State-intervention in some form or other wise inevitable, but how far the State should intervere with a view to helping the development of medium scale and cottage industries was a matter not yet explored.

MR. B. G. KHER ARRIVING TO INAUGURATE THE ALL-INDIA VAIDYA CONFERENCE AT MADHAV BAUG ON WEDNESDAY.

CHRISTMAS SPORTS AT THANA

THANA, Dec. 25.

To make good use of the valuable gifts of nature and thus keep the doctors away and save tons of money was the advice given by Rao Bahadur R. V. Mone, Civil Surgeon, Thana, presiding at the Seventh Annual Xmas Tree and Sports held in St. John the Baptist High School Compound at Thana on Sunday evening under the auspices of the Thana Catholic Association.

There was a very large and distinguished gathering present. Xmas gifts and sweets were distributed to over 200 children.

The programme included several interesting items and the following were the results:—

Sack Race (Association Trophy) Master Arthur Rebello.

Observation Race (Association Trophy) Miss Cassilda Alvares.

Obstacle Race (Mr. J. A. Rodrigues' Trophy) Master Arthur Rebello.

Costume Parade (Mr. F. X. Pereira Trophy) Miss Dottie D'Mello.

High Jump (Association Trophy) Mr. Cyprian Pereira.

Slow Cycle Race (Rao Bahadur R. V. Mone's Trophy) Mr. Harold Rodricks.

Flat Race for men over 35 years (Rao Bahadur R. V. Mone's Trophy) Mr. T. V. M. D'Mello.

Mrs. Mone distributed the prizes to the winners of the sports' events held in the afternoon.

GRIEVANCE OF AGRICULTURISTS

(From Our Correspondent).

PALGHAR, Dec. 27.

In pursuance of the resolution of the Thana District Congress Committee, a deputation consisting of Messrs. V. V. Dandekar, M.L.A., G. D. Vartak, M.L.A., G. G. Naik and Dr. Bhagwan Dak waited upon the Revenue Minister on the 21st instant to lay before him the grievances of the Bassein, Bhiwandi, Murbad, Salsette and Kalyan talukas in connection with the enhanced revenue assessment. The deputation brought to the notice of the Minister that the paddy rates now prevailing in the Thana District were much the same as those at the time of the first settlement. But the second revision was undertaken at a time when rates of paddy had gone up abnormally and Government based their calculations on the assumption that they would continue high throughout the next 30 years. Government, however, soon appreciated this injustice and had been giving remission for the last five or six years to those talukas where the enhancement had taken place. The deputation thereupon requested the Minister to cancel the second revision and give permanent relief to the agriculturists and khatedars of those talukas.

The Minister suggested that the question of an all-round reduction in the cess was a provincial one and while Government were going to continue remission to the affected talukas as heretofore a revision of cess of any permanent nature was within the scope of legislation only and that Government were soon going to undertake revision on that line, when all those areas affected by the unfair levy of the cess would get due redress permanently.

Mr. Nurie's Tour In Deogad Taluka

(From Our Correspondent)

RATNAGIRI, (By Mail).

On his way to Kankavli, Mr. Nurie was warmly welcomed by peasants at Talere and Nandgaon. At Nandgaon he was informed by the people that perfect Hindu-Muslim unity prevailed there. He arrived at Kankavli at 12 noon, where he received an address of welcome from the local Congress Committee at the spacious pandal, which was fully packed by eager audience. In replying to the address, the Hon. Mr. Nurie said that poor peasants were neglected by the previous Government. But the Congress Ministry was determined to better their lot first. The people should forward their grievances to the Ministry and they would be attended to. He assured them that the work of the bridge over Kharepatam river would soon begin, and Kankavli would be connected with Ratnagiri in the monsoon. Inconveniences about approach roads from villages would take some more time to be removed. But Government were fully conscious of their responsibility. He was greatly pleased to note the feeling of mutual concord between Hindus and Muslims in that part. He advised Congress workers to promote feelings of brotherhood between the two communities.

Mr. Nurie spoke in Urdu; his speech was translated by Mr. Karmalkar.

From Kankavli, the Hon. Mr. Nurie proceeded to Amboli. On his way he was welcomed by the Vengurla Congress Committee, and at Kudal. He had to cancel his visit to Sawantwadi owing to his already belated programme. He, therefore, expressed his regrets to the citizens of Sawantwadi, who had come to welcome him. Mr. Nurie reached Amboli at about 2-30 p.m. whence he proceeded towards Belgaum.

Mr. Nurie was put to severe strain during his three days' tour, but he endured all the inconveniences and troubles to satisfy the eager public. In spite of the attempt of a few disgruntled individuals at Rajapur to mar the warmth of the receptions which he received everywhere, it in way detracted from the great success of his tour which has given a fillip to Hindu-Muslim Unity.

70 LAKHS FOR ANTI-T. B. FUND

List Closes, But Drive Against Scourge Will Continue

NEW DELHI, Dec. 30.

Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow's Appeal in aid of the King-Emperor's Fund closes to-morrow. The Appeal has been open for just thirteen months, and as nearly as can be estimated before the full returns are available, the total subscribed is roughly seventy lakhs.

Over and above the sum which has actually been brought to account, other sums are known to be on their way and the closing of the Appeal does not mean the end of the drive against T.B. The campaign will require continuing support in the years to come, for it must be realised that, however successful Her Excellency's appeal might be, it could not do more than stimulate interest in the fight against this terrible disease and provide the means with which to initiate a well-planned campaign against it. But it is hoped that the interest thus stimulated will be continuing, and that money will continue to be given by the charitable to maintain approved institutions. Any such collections, not actually being proceeds of Her Excellency's appeal, will be wholly available for provincial purposes.

DISTRIBUTION OF AMOUNTS.

It will necessarily take some time to close the accounts of the Fund and to determine the final amounts secured by the Appeal for the Centre and the Provinces and States respectively. When this stage has been reached it will also be possible to publish further particulars of the permanent arrangements which the provincial governments and tuberculosis associations propose to set up in order to continue the good fight.

AGRA WELCOMES NARIMAN

(From A Correspondent).

AGRA, Dec. 28.

Mr. Nariman, President-elect of the All-India Motor Transport Federation Congress, arrived by Bombay Mail and was received by Kunwar Bhawanpal Singh, Mr. Srischandra Shukla, Senior Vice-President and Secretary of the Reception Committee respectively. Over 3,000 delegates representing motor unions all over the country have arrived. Mr. Nariman was taken in a procession, in which 40,000 participated.

Air Raid Precaution In France

Plans For The Evacuation Of Paris

PARIS, (By Mail)

The question of the evacuation of Paris in time of war was one of the subjects discussed when a delegation representing the passive defence A.R.P. organisations for Paris and the suburbs was received by M Daladier.

The delegation included the Presidents of the Council-General of the Seine and the Paris municipal council, and members of Parliament in capital. The delegates said that they were glad to see that the decree laws concerning A.R.P. had taken their suggestions into account to a large extent.

A practical interpretation is to be given atonce to the provisions "Evacuation practice" will be carried out shortly.

Already a delegation has left for Touraine to carry out an investigation with a view to seeing how far refugees from the capital could be billetted and fed in this region. There will later be similar investigations in other regions.

A start is being made in the Blois-Tours region as it is the most easily reached by the existing roads from the capital.—Reuter.

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Distrust Of Indians

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Your Anglo-Indian contemporary in its leader of December 22nd on Imperial Defence concludes as follows: "We are convinced that India would willingly contribute to a Commonwealth defence scheme if her co-operation is properly sought."

I suggest that the simplest and shortest, not to say the only method of enlisting this co-operation is to make India a Commonwealth in the same sense as Canada and Australia. But the species of Federation enacted in the present Act of 1935, with power of Finance and Currency, Army and Railways, Protection and Discrimination—all retained in British hands, is a method not to ensure co-operation but rather opposition. This has been made clear both by the Congress and the Muslim League, to say nothing of the speeches such as Sir Stanley Reed's in the House of Commons. And with this distrust of the Indian people reflected in every salient provision of the Act, for the Viceroy or the Associated European Chambers of Commerce to ask India for trust in the Act and the Federation envisaged by it, is to add insult to injury.—Yours etc.,

"G".

Dec. 23.

Next Congress President

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The public mind is astir these days with the question as to who should be the next president of the Indian National Congress. Opinion is divided between an extension of the term of the present Congress President to another year and the election of a Muslim member to the chair.

It is claimed that the Congress is a purely national organisation and its history of the past, at least of the recent past is said to be a positive proof of the claim. It is, therefore, imperative that the question should be viewed with complete freedom of thought and the election of the President of the Congress should be based on considerations more national than otherwise. Contrary to this, it is being vigorously canvassed in certain quarters that Mr. Bose should be re-elected as president. There are a number of considerations which have prompted some people to raise this cry of re-election. Amongst the supporters of re-election are also those to whom the glory of Bengal is dearer than the cause of India. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru occupied the chair thrice and twice in succession and if Mr. Bose does not, according to them, it would not merely be a no compliment to Mr. Bose but it will be a slur to Bengal.

Times without number allegations are flung, in spite of the facts to the contrary, that the Congress is a Hindu organisation more than a national institution. If it were so, it is time again to show that the charges are baseless and the world should see that the Indian National Congress is of the minorities as much as of the majority.

The present needs of the country, therefore, do not justify a re-election. They call for the services of one by placing whom on the chair the Congress can give a fitting retort to the combination of selfish and crafty political strategy of the Imperial bureaucracy and the Muslim League. The honour should, therefore go to a devout Nationalist Muslim to whom the cause of the country is a greater asset than the cause of one's community or province. There is no dearth of such sons of India amongst the Musalmans who have sacrificed their all to its cause and who do deserve the honour. The name of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan was proposed but he has refused to accept this great office. His talents are in many respects unsurpassed by most of his colleagues .He can lead. He can command with simplicity, charm and kindness of his own. Very like Mahatma he has a soul force and he can unite in case of disunity. But of his resources as a soldier and an adviser he seems to be more confident. However, if, unfortunately he has not accepted the request, India has reason to say Maulana Abul Kalam Azad will not disappoint her, and at this hour of great responsibilities guide the destiny of her people with calm and vigour, experience and wisdom. He should, therefore, unanimously be elected President of the next session of the Congress.—Yours, etc.

G. R. SINHA.

Chighat, Benares.

Renewal Of Govt. Securities

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—As a Banker I read with great interest Devkaran Nanjee Bank's letter published by you on the 17th December and also the other correspondence on the subject of renewal of Government Securities.

In obtaining the decision of the Privy Council in their favour and against the Bank of India, there is little room for doubt that the Government of India have acted quite opposite to what they have themselves represented in their official publications and I wonder how they can justify their action.

If one read the Indian Securities Act together with the instructions contained in the "Government Securities Manual" and representations made in the "Guide Book for Investors", one would at once see that Government have taken upon themselves the risk of claims, if any, in respect of the Government Securities renewed. Having done so, it is amazing that they should have taken advantage of legal technicalities in their favour and given the go-by to their own assurances, instructions and representations.

Although the Government clearly seem to have taken upon themselves the responsibility of any claim against and Securities that may be renewed, it also seems that they have taken steps to avoid any claims being made against Government. In this connection the following sections of the Indian Securities Act and Rules thereunder are significant:—

"SECTION 22. No person shall be entitled to inspect, or to receive information derived from Government Security in the possession of the Government or from any book, register or other document kept or maintained by or on behalf of Government in relation to Government securities or any Government security, save in such circumstances and manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed".

"RULE 39. (1) Any person requiring information regarding a Government security in the custody of the Public Debt Office may apply to that office in writing, stating the "form in which the information is required".

"RULE 40. The following provisions shall be observed in dealing with applications under rule 39:— (i) If the application relates to a security which has been renewed, converted, consolidated or sub-divided or asks for inspection from any register or book kept or maintained in the Public Debt Office, the application shall be refused."

"RULE 41. Every applicant shall before any information is supplied to him under rule 39 or rule 40 pay a fee of Rs. 1 for each security in respect of which any information is supplied and shall execute a bond of indemnity as nearly as may be in Form XIII for twice the value of the security or securities involved and the interest payable thereon since the date of issue.".

These will also go to show that the Government have been alive to the possibility of having claims made upon them in respect of renewed and cancelled securities, and they have, with a view that the risk to them of such claims may be minimised, provided that any information in respect of a Security which has been renewed "shall be refused."—Yours etc.,

R. S. KODANGE.

Gandhiji And Missionaries

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am inclined to agree with your correspondent Mr. Xavier da Costa Luix that responsible people in India ought to oppose the conversion of Indians to Catholicism or Protestanism.

These Christian missionaries believe that they are fulfilling a divine mission by interfering with the faith of other people. They come here in great numbers, open schools and dispensaries and aim at making proselytes. So far their success has been very meagre. The only time that the Christian Missionaries did make a few thousand converts was during the time of the Portuguese when there was forced conversion.

There was a time when the Christian Missionaries sincerely believed that unless one becomes a Christian there was no salvation for such a person. How far they still believe this, I cannot say; but if they do, I must say that they are still living under a cruel delusion. The idea that only the Christian religion is the true one, and that too, only the Roman Catholic religion, is one of those ideas that only imperfectly educated people can hold. As people are getting educated they begin to perceive clearly that the different religions are like cows of different colours, but they all give the same kind of milk, namely, white. As a matter of fact, all religions can be traced to the same origin and one is no better than the other. A Catholic is not a better or worse man than the rest of people who do not practise that religion.

All religions have their good and bad points, and all tend towards superstition. It would be a good thing if the people of this country give those Christian Missions a wide berth and cultivate the good points of their own faith. These missionaries are well supplied with funds contributed by people who think that they are out to fulfil a divine mission. They cannot take in intelligent Hindus or Muslims and most of their conversions are what is called the bread and butter variety. If non Christians were to go in Catholic countries and try and convert the people to their faith they would be hounded out, and yet they come here and expect to be treated with all the difference one can show! This, itself, is a great credit to the Indian spirit of tolerance.—Yours, etc.,

COMMON SENSE.

Treatment For T. B.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Under the caption treatment for Tb. you publish a letter from M. Amir Khan, ex-Captain, I.M.S. Jubbulpore in your issue of the 27th December, 1938. The writer quotes a private letter which I wrote to Sir James Roberts in March, 1938 in which I expressed my surprise at the improvement seen from the X-Ray pictures of a patient treated at Dewas. I have since carefully investigated the method and my observations are being prepared for publication in a Medical Journal. Your correspondent's quotation, however, forces me to point out that I no longer hold the optimistic view expressed in my first letter to Sir James Roberts.—Yours, etc.,

A. T. W. SIMEONS.

Khatau Mansion, Cooperage.

Traffic Islands

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is not a day too late for your correspondent "Citizen" to point out the urgency of a traffic island at the junction of the Gokhale Road and Portuguese Church Street

For several months past I have been pressing upon the W.I.A.A. to move the Authorities to erect traffic islands at the important Road junctions, more particularly at the junction of the Portuguese Church Street and Gokhale Road, Lady Jamshedji Road and Gokhale Road, and the Fergusson Road and Haines Road at Worli. The W.I.A.A. promptly got the Authorities to erect temporary islands but these islands disappeared as quickly as they appeared and I am told that permanent Islands would be erected when funds become available. When the toll of accidents is rising and since necessary funds are not available, is it fair for the Authorities to allow this state of affairs to continue indefinitely. May I therefore appeal to them to erect temporary Islands without further delay with white painted Barrels until funds are available and thus save the merciless slaughter of human lives being carried on any longer.—Yours, etc.

A. S. PARELKER.

Dadar.

II.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent "citizen" has rightly stressed the urgency of a Traffic Island at the junction of the Portuguese Church Street and Gokhale Road. Hardly a week passes without an accident and in most cases the victims are school going children. Owing to the rapid development of the Gokhale Road locality and the road being the main thoroughfare to Bandra, it carries heavy vehicular traffic and it is almost impossible to cross this Road during busy hours of the morning and the evening. The lonely Island suggested above will not minimise the risk but another Island at the junction of Lady Jamshedji Road and at least 4 Lamp Posts Island between the 2 ends of Gokhale Road are urgently required.

I find that a beautiful Traffic Island has recently been erected in front of the City Engineer's Bungalow. The Pedestrian traffic at this place is heavy only in the evening but the Vehicular Traffic is practically non existing-only a stray car or a Bus passes by at long intervals. Compare this with the heavy vehicular and Pedestrian traffic on the Gokhale Road at all hours of the day and more particularly in the evening. I wish the Municipality would have best served the interests of the Tax payers by spending the Funds on Traffic Islands on Gokhale Road than in beautifying a remote corner where the City Engineer resides.—Yours, etc.

J. MATHIAS,

Pen Friendship

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your yesterday's issue, Mr. Govindlal D. Shah, in his article on "Pen Friendship," fully describes it and narrates its advantages. He adds that to get a pen friend, one has to become a member of one or more pen friends' clubs.

As I am anxious to take up to this fascinating hobby, I shall thank him to give me the names and addresses of a few leading pen friends' clubs at the following address.—Yours, etc.,

MAHENDRA JOSHI.

68/70 C. P. Tank Road,
Bombay.

The Bohras And The Dawat

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There are two main essentials which make for the moral and material progress of a community—unity and a moral force to sustain that unity. The Bohra community has a traditional past and culture, which mark a distinct phase in the universal Islamic brotherhood. There is a religious organisation with a force of traditional sacrifices and services behind it, and it has done much to preserve the literary works on religion and morality, of which any Bohra can be proud of, if he only understands the value of them. As I have already asserted that the Bohra community has a long past, hallowed by the blood of many a martyr to cherish and derive inspiration from it, I want to state that the community owes its existence to the sustained devotion of those man who came, in succession, at the helm of the above—said organisation, commonly called 'Dawate-Hadiya."

To-day, the Dawat is faced with the twofold task of stemming the decay of culture, which it has been, for ages, at pains to preserve, coming through the spread of western education, and the sinister approaches of a withering materialism. Let it not be for the moment understood that the Dawat is pitted against the spread of western education but it is pitted against the demoralisation, which it brings in its train. Therefore, the holy head of the Dawat has a difficult task ahead. But, all difficulties will be overcome, if an accommodating attitude is adopted, in order to adapt the Dawat to changing times.—Yours, etc.,

A. S. TAYABALLI.

Karjat Station

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Under the present Electrification System of Locomotion the above station has lost its importance as it has turned out to be a non-stopping station for certain trains on their Upward Journey from Poona to Bombay. The stoppage cannot be eliminated for any train on its downward run as it cannot be taken up the Ghats without a Pilot Engine, lost a remedy could be found to prevent the train from snapping into two or a Pilot Engine is attached right from its starting station.

This system started when the Deccan Queen came into existence, but that train being a luxury train, had no value for general tolling public at large, and lost its charm and utility as was inevitable.

Now the Railway Authorities have been prudent and gracious enough to substitute the Poona Mail in its stead, which is undoubtedly a boon to passengers of all classes, but unfortunately Karjat has fallen a victim to its Postal convenience due to this Poona Mail not stopping at Karjat on its downward journey.

This has affected not only the daily office going clerks, students and businessmen, but most vitally a pauper who expects his vital news through the post to reach him in time.

Lay man knows that it is the mail train that fetches or carries his post, but he cannot expect it now, because passenger train cannot convey mail and the mail conveyance has no time to stop at a place which has a history of its own in the existence of the G. I. P. Rly.

A practice in vouge for over a 100 years, has been snapped as under as explained above, and it was ever beyond expectation of the Karjat Public that they will be deprived of the mail communication all of a sudden at the sweet will of the Railway Authorities.

Science, later on may find a remedy to entirely absorb the ghats into plains and do away with Karjat station and induce migration of its population, trade and all to suit the Railway ideas of eliminating a Mail Conveyance from a place which had no occasion to have this bitter experience so far.

Can anything further be said in the matter to move the Railway Authorities to see to the unexpected injustice they have done to Karjat Taluka in general?—Yours, etc.

A KARJAT DAILY PASSENGER FOR 6 YEARS.

"Prohibition"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have read Mr. Karaka's article on Prohibition which appeared in your yesterday's issue with the interest it deserves. But I am unable to agree with him as regards the main conclusion he has drawn. He appears to be very sceptical about the success of the Prohibition scheme in our country. He says in the course of his article that the drink evil can be stopped only by education, but never by Prohibition. In support of this view he has cited the instances of America and France. I am really surprised at his saying so.

No doubt Prohibition was a dismal failure in America. I quite agree with him when he says that far from stopping the drink habit, Prohibition let loose several other evils which were non-existent in America before its introduction. But what I fail to understand is that India should take a lesson from American experience in this respect. Simply because it was a failure in America, it is wrong to conclude that Prohibition is foredoomed to failure in our country as well. There is no reason why it should not be a success here.

I believe there is no comparison between America and India in this matter. The success or failure of the scheme depends a great deal upon the circumstances governing it. Conditions in America are not similar to these prevailing in the India of to-day. In America, before the introduction of Prohibition, there was practically no restriction as regards drinks and drinking was a daily habit with everybody there. Quite naturally when some restriction was sought to be placed on the habit, there was a hue and cry and people began to find loopholes in the law and took to illicit drinking. But it is not the case with our country. A great majority of our people are by nature and training against taking intoxicants in any form. For instance, a great majority of the Muslims in our country regard drinking as an evil, especially as their religion forbids it. Again excepting for a small section, a large number of Hindus are strict teetotallers. In India to-day, I therefore, believe that circumstances are most favourable for the introduction of Prohibition with the help and willing co-operation of a big section of our population, it seems to me, the success of Prohibition in our country at any rate is a foregone conclusion. I wonder how Mr. Karaka could have ignored this aspect is the question.—Yours, etc.,

P. K. SUBRAMANIAN.

Mother-Tongue v. Urdu

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I find that in your editorial of the 18th October you are supporting the claim that irrespective of the place of his birth, a Muslim's mother tongue should be considered as Urdu. I do not know if you have considered the implications of this, but, according to your argument, a Muslim in a remote village in the Madras Presidency or Japan will be perfectly correct in claiming Urdu as his mother-tongue and claiming to be educated in that medium in a special school for himself, even though himself and his ancestors never knew any language other than the one prevailing in that area. And if this claim is rejected, he can always raise the cry of oppression of the minority by the majority.

Apart from Urdu being the mother-tongue of every Muslim in the world, I should like to know what the language of a Christian or Budhist is. For the Christian, is it to be English, French, German, Italian or any other language; and for the Budhist, is it to be Ceylonese, Japanese, or Chinese, Burmese, or any other language?

And supposing, in a Tamil Nadu Village, there are 300 Hindu school-going boys, 5 Muslims, 2 Christians and 1 Budhist, I suppose that that village should have four secondary schools, the medium of instruction in each school being Tamil (or is there any Hindu language as such), Urdu, Christian language, whatever, it may be and Budhist language, whatever it may be.

Here I do not know if all the countries whose official religion is Islam, have all a common language. I say this because I really do not know if Persian, Turkish, Egyptian and Afghan languages are all the same.

I can also confidently say that most of the Muslims in villages of Tamil Nadu do not know a single word of Urdu.—Yours, etc.,

A. RANGACHARI.

11. Jatin Das Road,
Kalighat, P. O.,
Calcutta, Oct. 20.

Over-Population Leads To Poverty

PLEA FOR BIRTH CONTROL THROUGH CONTRACEPTIVES

"The world will be faced with even more difficult days unless the question of population is seriously tackled. All countries are taking various measures for economic amelioration. Birth control is one of them."

With these remarks Dr. R. P. Paranjpye addressed a large audience at a public meeting held at Blavastky Lodge on Thursday evening, to answer the arguments advanced against birth control in the recent debate on the subject in the Bombay Legislative Assembly. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Birth Control League of Poona.

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye presided.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Dr. A. S. Erulkar, Prof. R. D. Karve and Dr. (Mrs.) Dadabhoy also spoke on the subject.

Dr. Paranjpye vigorously advocated birth control by means of scientific contraceptives and showed various ways in which it could be practised.

He was of the opinion that humanity would be doomed if proper measures were not adopted to check the over-population of the world.

NEARING 40 CRORES

It is expected, he continued that the population of India would reach the 40 crores mark by the time the next census was taken. He questioned the audience how all these mouths could be fed, when it was found the present resources of India were already quite inadequate.

Increased production, he observed, would not be a solution. The only solution according to him would be to resort to birth control. As continence was humanly impossible, he further said, the only best alternative would be contraceptives.

Concluding, Dr. Paranjpye warned the gathering not to be led away by religious sentiments, but to study and solve the problem from economic and scientific view points.

NEED FOR LEGISLATION

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta then spoke in support of birth control. He emphasised the need of legislation in favour of this much needed measure, as he said the only way to alleviate the fire poverty of India would be the limitation of its population.

He appealed to the audience to strive to introduce birth control by contraceptive methods in the country as only through this measure the problem of starvation of the masses could be effectively solved.

Dr. A. S. Erulkar, in his speech defined the advantages of birth control. He gave the audience a professional view of its importance and advocated that it should be adopted without the least delay in the interest of the Indian nation.

Dr. Mrs. Dadabhoy and Prof. R. D. Karve also spoke in a similar view.

The President then made his concluding remarks in which he asked the audience to have an open and unbiased mind as the problem of limiting the population was an economic necessity apart from its political considerations.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

WHAT ARYA SAMAJISTS WANT

Aney's Talks With Mahatma About Sholapur Decisions

WARDHAGANJ, Dec. 29.

It is understood that Mr. M. S. Aney, M.L.A. (Central), President of the Aryan Congress, and the Hon. Mr. Ghansham Singh Gupta, Speaker of the Central Provinces Assembly, had an interview with Gandhiji.

They placed before Gandhiji the objects of the recent Sholapur Conference, which were freedom of worship, preaching, processions and the building of Arya Mandirs. It was pointed out by them that the Arya Samaj was fighting for religious liberties and was not in any way influenced by communal hatred or prejudice.

It is understood that in the course of his interview with Gandhiji, Prof. Ranga (M. L. A. Central) urged that the economic demands of Kisans must be given an important place in the demands of State people's organisations. He is stated to have pointed out that, barring a few cases, attention is not paid to this aspect by State People's organisations. Gandhiji is reported to have agreed with the suggestion generally.

Prof. Ranga had also an interview with Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, when he discussed with him the relations between the Congress and Kisan Sabhas.—A. P.

SUGAR AGENTS OBSERVE HARTAL

LAHORE, Dec. 29.

A largely attended meeting of the Lahore Sugar Agents Association was held to-day, Seth Shantisagar, Chairman of the Association presiding.

The meeting unanimously decided to close the Sugar market to-day and to-morrow as a protest against the direct sale policy of the Indian Sugar Syndicate Limited, Calcutta, which seeks to eliminate Agents.—United Press.

Jain Muni For Ahmedabad

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Dec. 29.

Sthankwasi Jain Muni Jawaharlalji has left for Ahmedabad. He was accompanied by some Jains upto village Nawagam, two miles from Rajkot.

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Experience is proving the hopelessness of trying to substitute synthetic productions for Cod Liver Oil.

Dr. De Jongh in his world renowned treatise on Cod Liver Oil stated his conviction that it was not one but *all the constituents* which contributed to its value in the treatment of many diseases.

DR. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT BROWN
COD LIVER OIL

is a preparation which can be relied upon to give the most uniform and satisfactory results. Dr. De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is prepared from the finest NORWEGIAN OILS in such a manner that VITAMINS A AND D, together *with all the other valuable constituents* are retained to the fullest extent. Dr. De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil has, for upwards of 90 years, been highly recommended by the leading Medical Authorities in the treatment of

CONSUMPTION ● BRONCHITIS ● ASTHMA ● CHRONIC COUGHS AND COLDS ● DISEASES OF THROAT & CHEST ● INFANTILE AND

ALL WASTING DISEASES

Beware of attempts to substitute fraudulent imitations

Dr. De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is sold only in Imperial Half-Pint Bottles bearing Dr. De Jongh's signature.

Proprietors: ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., LTD., 102 Grey's Inn Road, London, W.C.1

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON SIX POINTS DOWN

Signs Of Business Expansion In London

GILT-EDGEDS EASIER

BOMBAY, December 29.

NEW YORK COTTON

The New York market displayed quietness in the absence of fresh factors. Traders awaited the clarification of Government's future cotton policy. The sentiment is better on account of the steadiness abroad.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Signs of business expansion are visible. Oils and Internationals are mainly firm. Home industrials show the upward trend.

Among commodities Jutes and Rubbers are steady. To-day's metal prices also show better feeling.

Gilt-edged securities after being firmer became easier.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1939

	New York, Dec 29
Previous closing	8.46
To-day's opening	8.44
Difference	—02
To-day's closing	8.40
Difference	—06

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1939

	Liverpool, Dec 29
Previous closing	4.87
To-day's opening	4.89
Difference	+02
To-day's closing	4.88
Difference	+01

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1938 ..... Rs. 160-8
July August ..... Rs. 161-12

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Dec 29

The New York cotton was quiet in the absence of fresh stimulating factors with traders generally hesitant pending clarification of Government future cotton policy but the underlying sentiment is better following steadiness abroad.

The trading in March commenced at 8.44 i.e. two points lower than the last closing. Prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and scattered liquidation coupled with foreign selling, but at lower levels the tendency improved on some local support with the price rallying to 8.43.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Dec 29

The trading in Broach April/May commenced at Rs. 161. The price improved to Rs. 161-4 but again receded and closed at Rs. 160-12.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec 29

The following were the opening ranges:—

January (8.25/8.24) unquoted
March (8.36/8.35) 8.44/8.43
May (8.15/8.14) 8.24/8.23

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Dec 29

American January (4.85) 4.90
American March (4.83) 4.88
Egyptian January (7.14) 7.24
Egyptian March (7.16) 7.26

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, Dec 29

TEAS.

Indian Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 1/2) 1-3 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 1/4) 1-0 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-6 1/4) 1-6 1/4

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop December January (£19 7/16 sellers) £19 1/2 sellers
Dundee January (£23) £23
Lightning January (£21 1/2) £21 1/2

RUBBER

Spot (8 3/16 paid and buyers) 8 3/16 paid and value
Forward February (8 1/4 paid and sellers) 8 3/16 buyers

SEEDS

Casterseed Bombay December January (£11 1/4 sellers) £11 1/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata January (£12 11/16 sellers) £12 11/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata December (£11 sellers) £11 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal January (£10 1/16 sellers) £10 sellers

METALS

Tin (£215 3/8 buyers £215 1/2 sellers. Steady) £216 1/2 buyers £216 3/4 sellers. Very steady

Lead (£14 7/8 buyers £14 15/16 sellers. Easier) £15 3/16 buyers £15 1/4 sellers. Very steady

Electrolytic Copper (£49 1/4 to £50 1/4) £49 3/4 to £50 3/4
Iron (112) 112

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec 29

Liverpool wheat market closed with December quoting at 10 1/8d.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Dec 29

Previous closing	4.66 9/16
To-day's opening	4.66 1/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.65 3/4

T T LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Dec 29

Previous closing	4.66.68
To-day's opening	4.66.56
To-day's closing	4.65.93

T T LONDON ON PARIS

London, Dec 29

Previous closing	177.09
To-day's opening	177.09
To-day's closing	177.03

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec 29

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.66.56 and then eased to 4.66.31 subsequently declining further to 4.66.06 on continued pressure.

Franc opened at 177.09 and then continued steady with small variations.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 29/32) 1-5 29/32
Paris on Bombay (13.212) 13.212
New York on Bombay (34.87) 34.90
Berlin on Bombay (86 7/8) 86 3/4
London on Milan (88.71) 88.65
London on Shanghai (0-8 5/8 nominal) 0-8 1/2 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-9-0) £7-9-0 1/2
Silver (20d.) 19 15/16d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/16 per cent.
6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 to 1 1/16 per cent.

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Dec 29

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay tonight:—

Speculators bought forward. Market steady.

LONDON SILVER

	London, Dec 29
Spot	(20d.) 19 15/16d—1/16
Forward	(19 1/2d) 19 5/8d+1/8

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec 29

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-9-0) £7-9-0 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Dec 29

SILVER

Silver ready	51	4	0
Silver Posh	51	3	0
Silver Maha	51	2	0

GOLD

Gold ready	37	4	3
Gold Posh	37	5	3
Gold Maha	37	6	3
Sovereign	23	13	6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Dec 29

Wheat January	4	11	0
Wheat May	3	11	0
Linseed May	5	4	6

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec 29

Liverpool wheat opened steady with March quoting at 6s 1/8d. The market developed considerable activity on improved local and foreign demand prompted by better overseas cables with the price rising to 6s 3d.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Dec 29

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £89 1/2

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Friday, December 16, £89 1/2
Monday, December 19, £89 1/2
Tuesday, December 20, £89 1/4
Wednesday, December 21, £89 1/2
Thursday, December 22, £89 1/2
Tuesday, December 28, £89 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Dec 29
4-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£98 1/4) £98 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£89 1/2) £89 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£111) £111
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£114 3/4) £115
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-53 (£106) £105
3 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1945/59 (£101 1/4) £101 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/58 (£102 1/8) £102 1/8

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent (£70 1/8) £70 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£98 3/8) £98 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 3/4) £102 3/4
5 per cent Funding Loan (£107 1/2) £107 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£97 3/4) £97 7/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£107 1/8) £107 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec 29

The London Stock Exchange showed better sentiment on improved enquiry. Giltedged securities also attracted increasing interest. Three and half per cent was quoted at £89 3/4 i.e. five shillings higher than the last closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (16-9) 16-9
Motors and Spencer Ordinary (55-1 1/2) 55-1 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 4 1/4) dol 4 1/4
Elec Music Industry (10-3) 10-6
Princhin Johnson (34-1 1/2) 22-10 1/2
Imperial Chemical (30-1 1/2) 30-1 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (57-9) 58-4 1/2
San Paulo / per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£18 1/2) £18 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (23) 23
Unilever Ordinary (36-3) 36-3
Ford Motors (15-4 1/2) 15-4 1/2
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£34) £34 1/2
British American Tobacco Ordinary (94-6) 95-0
Carreas A (£8 3/8) £8 3/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (128-9) 129-4 1/2
P and O S N Company Deferred (21-7 1/2) 21-7 1/2
Distillers (89-0) 89-0
Bredford Dyes (3-1 1/2) 3-1 1/2
British Celanese (4-6) 4-6
J and P Coates Ordinary (35-1 1/2) 35-1 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (29-3) 29-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (2-3) 2-3
Vickers Limited Ordinary (22-3) 22-3
Inter Nickels (dol 59 5/8) dol 59 3/8
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (41-3) 42-6

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (16-6) 16-10 1/2
Donaro Tea (37-6) 37-6
Empire of India (23-6) 23-6

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£9) £9

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (25-0) 25-6
Gula Kelampong (21-3) 21-3
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (27-4 1/2) 27-4 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (40) 40-0
Burma Corporation (8-9) 8-9
Rio Tintos (£14 1/8) £14 1/2
East Rand Proprietors (52-6) 53-1 1/2
Rand Mines (£8 1/8) £8 1/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 1/2) £15 3/4
Associated Portland Cement (66-3) 67-6
Trinidad Leaseholds (90-0) 91-3
Sub Nigel (£11 1/8) £11 1/2
Spring Mines Split Share (29-4 1/2) 30
Union Corporation (£7 7/8) £7 7/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (20-0) 20-0
Anglo Iranian (88-9) 90-0
Burma Oil (83-1 1/2) 83-1 1/2
Mexican Eagle (5-3) 5-3
Shell Transport (80-7 1/2) 81-3
Royal Dutch (£36 5/8) £37

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£27 5/8) £28 1/2
London Midland and Ordinary (£12 7/8) £13 1/4
London North Eastern Def (£2 1/4) £2 1/4
Southern Def (£12 3/8) £12 3/8
London Transport 5 per cent (£119 1/4) £119 1/4
London Transport 'C' (£74) £73 3/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Dec 29

General Motors (dol 49 1/4) dol 50 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 33 3/4) dol 35
U S Common New Stock (dol 66) dol 68 1/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 115 1/2) unquoted

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 23rd December 1938.

LIABILITIES	Rs	Rs.
CAPITAL:—		
Authorised—2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each	11,25,00,000	
Issued and subscribed—2,25,000 shares of Rs 500 each	11,25,00,000	
Called up—75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	3,75,00,000	
1,50,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, Rs. 125 paid	1,87,50,000	5,62,50,000
Reserve liability of shareholders—Rs. 375 per share on 1,50,000 shares	5,62,50,000	
Reserve Fund	5,52,50,000	
Fixed deposit, Savings Bank, Current and other Accounts		80,62,53,000
Loans against Securities per contra		—
Acceptances for Constituents		3,11,000
Sundries		1,46,67,000
Rupees		93,27,31,000

ASSETS	Rs.	Rs.
INVESTMENTS:—		
Government securities		45,82,94,000
Other Authorised Investments	1,40,13,000	47,23,07,000
ADVANCES:—		
Loans	10,22,67,000	
Cash Credits and Overdrafts	20,28,21,000	
Bills Discounted and Purchased	3,71,55,000	34,22,43,000
Liability of Constituents for Acceptances per contra		3,11,000
Dead Stock		1,91,94,000
Sundries		97,90,000
Bullion		22,000
CASH:—		
In hand and with the Reserve Bank of India	5,36,37,000	
Balances with other Banks	3,52,27,000	8,88,64,000
Rupees		93,27,31,000

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Brighter Sentiment

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Dec 29

On the Stock Exchange most sections were brighter with larger public interest and considerable Paris buying of Kaffirs and Oils, where several appreciable gains were registered. Giltedged securities eased after an early improvement. Industrials were generally good and Iron Steels and Rayons were particularly prominent.

Transatlantics were higher in sympathy with New York.

Wall Street opened firm.

"POWERFUL ALLY OF CONGRESS MOVEMENT"

Tamil Nad Kisan Conference: Bose's Expectation Of Ranga's Lead

RAJAPALAYAM, Dec. 29.

Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress President has sent the following message to the Tamil Nad Provincial Kisan Conference meeting to be held here tomorrow.

"I am glad to know that the Tamil Nad Provincial Kisan Conference is meeting under the distinguished Presidentship of Prof. Ranga. I would have liked to attend the conference in order to know at first hand something about the Kisans of Tamil Nad, but I am sorry that unforeseen circumstances have come in my way However, I wish the conference all success and I have every hope that the proper lead will be given by the President.

WHY THIS MISUNDERSTANDING?

"One cannot overlook the fact that in certain parts of the country, there is misunderstanding between Congress workers and Kisan workers and between Kisan organisations and Congress organisations. Personally I have never understood why there should be this misunderstanding and conflict.

"The Congress has conceded the rights of Kisans to organise themselves and as long as Kisan organisations follow the principle and policy of the Congress, there is nothing to prevent Congressmen from sympathising with Kisans or taking part in their organisations. I admit there may be difference in the outlook and ideology between the Orthodox Congress workers and the Kisan workers. But is not mutual toleration one of the guiding principles of the Congress?

"OUR COMMON ENEMY"

"As long as an individual organisation stands for anti-Imperialist attitude and follows the principles and policy of the Congress there should be no misunderstanding or conflict of any sort. If Congressmen or Congress minded men and women guide the Kisan movement, one can very well hope such misunderstanding and friction will be gradually overcome. We have always to bear in mind that our common enemy is Imperialism and in order to combat Imperialism and its Indian allies all anti-Imperialist forces in the country should join hands and constitute what may be called a united front.

"I hope and trust that the Provincial Kisan Conference under the guidance of so distinguished a leader as Prof. Ranga will give the proper lead to the Kisan movement in Tamil Nad so that the Kisan organisations throughout the Province may be a powerful ally and support to the Congress movement.

LAND OF KISANS

"India is a land of Kisans. The welfare of India, therefore means largely the welfare of Kisans. Let us therefore, do our best to prevent misunderstanding and friction between Kisan organisations and the Congress so that we may be able to expedite the political and economic emancipation of the Indian masses."—United Press.

MUSLIMS NOT OPPOSED TO CONGRESS

Maulvi Md. Mawaz's Advice To Co-religionists At Thul Conference

(From A Correspondent).

THUL, Dec. 29.

The One-day Taluka Political Conference of Thul, Upper Sind District, terminated successfully yesterday, prominent amongst those present were Prof. Makani and Ghanshyam and Valecha, M.L.As. Premier Allabux also addressed the Conference.

Mr. Radhakishen, Chairman of the Conference, related the backward condition of the taluka and requested the Assembly members and Congress leaders to pay greater attention to the area.

CONGRESS AND MUSLIMS

President Maulavi Mahomed Mawaz stated that Sind had a majority of Muslims. Hence it was their duty to join Congress in larger numbers and help the formation of a Congress Ministry, which alone would be able to serve the masses. Islam and Muslim interests were not opposed to the Congress. Minority interests were safe with Congress.

Resolutions were passed sympathising with agitation in States, congratulating Rajkot, urging Government to release Abdul Rahman and introduce constitutional Government in Bugti State.

Another resolution supported Prof. Ghanshyam's Bill for improving condition of hereditary tenants. Other resolutions referred to local matters.

SYMPATHY FOR HARIS

Khan Bahadur Allahbux addressing the meeting sympathised with Haris but asked them to improve morally and abandon crimes. He said that Reforms must presuppose increased taxation and recommended adoption of Islamic Law of Inheritance as an effective check on the concentration lands in the hands of a few Zamindars.

"BEHIND THE GUNS" BUDGET

Japanese Expenditure To Increase By Ten Million Sterling Next Year

TOKIO, Dec. 29.

The estimated expenditure in the ordinary budget for 1939-40 is 217 million sterling, representing an increase of 10 million sterling over the working budget for the current year.

Special attention will be given to measures to be taken by the nation "behind the guns," including expansion of the productive capacity of industries, explains the Ministry of Finance, outlining the chief features of the budget.

WAR RELIEF

Five and a half million sterling has been appropriated for the relief of the families of soldiers called to colours and other major appropriations of "behind the guns" slass include three milions to expand production, 800,000 to readjust demand and supply of commodities and one million to promote overseas trade.—Reuter.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Dec 29

N Y Kaiasha ss Nagato Maru of 5901 reg tons, Captain N Ota arrived from Karachi with cotton and general cargo.

B I S N ss Vita of 1955 reg tons, Captain F Harrison arrived from Karachi via Port Okha and Cutch Mandvi with passengers and general cargo.

P and O ss Strathaird of 13365 reg tons, Captain J M M Tickell arrived from London via Gibraltar, Marseilles, Port Said, Suez and Aden with passengers and general cargo.

SAILED

P and O ss Strathaird of 13365 reg tons, Captain J M M Tickell sailed for Sydney via Colombo and Australian Ports with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N ss Varela of 1926 reg tons Captain E H Brady sailed for Basra via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo.

B I S N ss Tanfield of 2776 reg tons, Captain W Bird sailed for Quilon via Mangalore with local cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 29-12-38.

S S Mooltan (M M) for Aden, Port Sudan, Europe and American Ports via London.

S S Vasna (M M) for Kathiawar, Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.

S S Soudan (M M) for China Japan Ports via Colombo and Penang.

S S Goldenfels (L E) for Europe and American Ports via Aden and Port Sudan.

S S Islami (T M) for Karachi, Port Sudan, Jeddah and Red Sea Ports.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Dec 29

1 Nagpore 3226 Karachi 30-12 M M
3 Weissenfels 4852 Antwerp 1-1-39 L Edwards
11 Jalavihar 3381 Karachi 31-12 Scindia S N
12 Goldenfels 4845 Karachi 30-12 L Edwards Ltd.
14 Gerarchia 3306 Port Said 1-1-39 L Dreyfus
16 Tairea 3756 Durban 4-1 M M
17 Jedmoor 2649 Japan 30-12 O S K Kaisya

VICTORIA DOCK

4 Varela 1926 Busra 29-12 M M
10/11 Malacca Maru 3211 Karachi 30-12 N Y Kaisha

PRINCE'S DOCK

D/E Tanfield 2776 Rangoon 29-12 M M
H Revati 250 Malabar Coast 30-12 M Steamship
K Jalavijaya 2297 N F N F Scindia S N
M Alipore 3241 N F N F M M
N/O Rizwani 3306 Jeddah 3-1 T Morrison.

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Soudan 30-12-38 P and O S N
Ranchi 5-1-39 P and O S N
Stratheden 12-1-39 P and O S N
Durend 18-1-39 P and O S N
Ranpura 19-1-39 P and O S N
Maloja 26-1-39 P and O

FROM HULL

City of Kobe 3-1-39 J Finlay

FROM LIVERPOOL

Britannia 13-1-39 Anchor Line
Halizones 4-1-39 J Finlay
Northmoor 4-1-39 Graham Trading

FROM HAMBURG

Tannenfels 11-1-39 L Edwards
Lindenfels 7-1-39 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Tungsha 14-1-39 L Edwards
Ceylone 4-1-39 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres Adams 12-1-39 F F Campbell
Steel Ranger 31-12-38 M M
Deebank 6-1-39 F F Campbell

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Verde 16-1-39 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Victoria 2-1-39 L Triestino
Alberto Terves 3-1-39 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Corfu 6-1-39 P and O S N
Eifuku Maru 7-1-39 O S Kaisya
Bri. Monarch 14-1-39 N Y Kaisha
Hakodate Maru 28-1-39 N Y Kaisha
Glasgow Maru 18-1-39 O S Kaisha
Chitral 20-1-39 P and O S N

FROM BASRA

Vasna 31-12-38 M M
Barpeta 5-1-39 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Mooltan 31-12-38 P and O S N

FROM JEDDAH

Jehangir 1-1-39 T Morrison

FROM DURBAN

Kenya 7-1-39 M M
Takliwa 21-1-39 M M

FROM RANGOON

Nirvana 30-12-38 M M

FROM KARACHI

Vita 5-1-39 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Corfu 7-1-39 P and O S N
Strathnaver 14-1-39 P and O S N
Chitral 21-1-39 P and O S N
Narkunda 28-1-39 P and O S N
Mooltan 31-12-38 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

Britannia 27-1-39 Anchor Line
City of Venice 30-1-39 K Nixon

FOR HAMBURG

Weissenfels 1-1-39 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

Ben Buren 28-1-39 F F Campbell
Pres Adams 14-1-39 F F Campbell

FOR PORT SAID

Gerachia 1-1-39 Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 16-1-39 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Conte Biancamano 3-1-39 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Conte Verde 16-1-39 L Triestino
Glasgow Maru 26-1-39 O S Kaisha
Soudan 2-1-39 P and O
Nagpore 14-1-39 P and O
Rajputana 22-12-38 P and O
Nagato Maru 31-12-38 N Y Kaisha
Ranchi 5-1-39 P and O S N
Victoria 2-1-39 L Triestino
Malaka Maru 14-1-39 N Y Kaisha
Kanto Maru 23-12-38 O S Kaisha

FOR SYDNEY

Stratheden 12-1-39 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Barala 4-1-39 M M
Vasna 5-1-39 M M

FOR DURBAN

Tairea 4-1-39 M M
Kenya 18-1-39 M M

FOR JEDDAH

Rizwani 3-1-39 T Morrison
El Madina 16-1-39 Scindia S N

FOR CALCUTTA

Orna 3-1-39 M M

FOR KARACHI

Goldenfels 30-12-38 L Edwards
Malacca Maru 30-12-38 N Y Kaisha
Vita 31-12-38 M M
Jalavihar 31-12-38 Scindia S N
Nagpore 30-12-38 M M

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S City of Agra 27-12-38
S S Jalaveera 27-12-38
S S Nurjehan (boats) 28-12-38

EXPORTS

S S Weissenfels for Rotterdam: 4000 pkts gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 55 bales kapak cotton K Tricamji.

For Folkenbarg: 1400 bags gr nut oil cake H Rawji.

For Bergen: 11 bags gr nut oil cake The Swastik Oil Mills.

For Bremen: 100 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

For Tripoli: 24 bales ctn grey yarn A El Ejel

For Hamburg: 220 bales raw cotton N Nagshi; 55 bales cotton waste L O Vora; 110 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 165 bales cotton fly clean V P Maskai; 131 pieces white metal ingots The Straits Calcutta Commercial; 60 bags white metal dust The Straits Calcutta Commercial; 175 bags gr nut oil cake P Surchand; 16 cases gum D Mavji.

For Ystad: 2800 bags gr nut oil cake H Rawji.

For Antwerp: 25 bales cotton waste P D Vora; 55 bales ctn grey yarn A Virji; 331 bags kardi seeds M Bhuta; 99 bales hemp raw J Kanji.

For Beyrouth: 45 bales ctn grey yarn A El Ejel; 35 bags medhi powder A El Ejel; 50 bags gr nut kernal A El Ejel.

S S Strathaird for Sydney: 23 bales ctn twist waste Jessain Carpet.

For Melbourne: 125 bales ctn twist waste M H Nanji.

S S Mooltan for London: 30 bales kid skins raw D Abraham; 15 cases bristles D Abraham.

S S Jedmoor for Kobe: 200 bales raw cotton K Devchand; 1500 bales raw cotton Japan Ctn Trading; 800 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha; 300 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros; 48 bales raw cotton A Ravchand; 100 bales raw cotton C Jethabhai; 350 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha; 100 bales raw cotton S R Tulshan; 100 bales raw cotton Pehlavi Cotton; 77 bales raw cotton N Futehally.

For Yokkaichi: 500 bales raw cotton K Devchand; 100 bales raw cotton M S Kaisha.

For Nagasaki: 210 bales raw cotton Japan Ctn Trading

For Osaka: 100 bales raw cotton Pehlavi Cotton; 400 bales raw cotton N Futehally; 38 tons bulb angle irons Faiz and Co.

For Yokohama: 81 tons scrap iron Faiz and Co; 47 tons ship plates M G Abdulhusein.

S S Nagato Maru for Osaka: 720 bales raw cotton Japan Ctn Trading; 1000 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha.

For Jinsen: 260 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha.

For Kobe: 100 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha; 100 bales raw cotton N Rajaram; 100 bales raw cotton Pehlavi Cotton; 300 bales raw cotton N Futehally; 9 bales raw cotton M Amersey.

For Shanghai: 400 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros; 18 bales raw cottnn G K Kaisha; 2700 bales raw cotton Japan Ctn Trading.

For Yokohama: 200 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha.

IMPORTS

S S Clan Murray Agents J Finlay and Co from Glasgow: 34 cases cottons; 260 cases whisky; 80 cases Scott's oats; 102 cases wine; 179 d/bags cut nails; 425 bales old newspaper; 55 drums tannic acid; 335 bundles steel bars; 505 cases beer; 157 cases sewing ctn thread on reels; 50 cases ale; 2487 loose plates hard spelter; 100 d/bags fire clay; 190 bundles tyres and tubes; 102 pcs c i cisterns; 515 pcs sau e'ware.

From Liverpool: 394 asst ctn piece goods; 77 bags upholstry springs; 100 pcs e'ware; 840 d/bags zinc oxide; 237 bags tiles; 54 cases machinery; 1443 bundles steel hoops; 52 loose tube connections; 62 cases looms; 40 cts looms sides; 108 loose steel tyres; 50 kegs bicarb soda; 78 bundles copper rods; 48 drums chloride of zinc; 40 cases bicarbonate of ammonia; 141 drums lubg oil; 131 tins pitch; 514 drums paint; 56 d/bags stearine; 200 drums caustic soda; 40 drums carbonate of ammonia; 325 drums sodium sulphide; 60 kegs muriate of ammonia; 125 kegs ground white lead; 300 trs packing paper; 67 bundles steel conduit tubes; 105 bundles iron boot protectors; 369 bales old newspaper; 141 cases tyres and tubes; 100 crts accumulators; 439 drums bleaching powder; 97 cases aniline dye; 53 s/bags scrap leather; 308 bales exhausted cloves; 250 bundles galvd coir stl sheets; 190 cases quaker oats; 250 bundles galvd plain sheets.

From Suez: 2524 drums asphalt.

From Fowey: 2286 tons china clay

PRINCE PREFERS TO QUIT STATE

Refuses To Divorce His "Educated" Wife

QUETTA, Dec. 28.

His Highness the Khan of Kalat has asked his younger brother, Prince Mohammad Rahim, who had recently married an educated girl who does not observe 'purdah', to either divorce her or leave the State territories, as the State Sardar does not approve of the marriage.

It is understood the Prince has preferred to quit the State territories.

Prince Rahim was the Governor of Mikran, a district in Kalat State.—United Press.

Bombay Buying And Covering In New York Cotton Market

ABSENCE OF HEDGE SELLING AND SCARCITY OF CONTRACTS

Optimistic Feeling Over Business Possibilities

BOMBAY, Dec. 29.

The New York Cotton Market was inactive on Wednesday with new interest small in the absence of fresh incentive but traders generally were optimistic over business possibilities early in the New Year.

The Wall-Street Market was firm and U. S. Steel Shares closed dol. 1-3/8 up and anaconda coppers improved dol. 1/4.

The New York cotton market opened steady and then turned steadier owing to the absence of hedge selling, scarcity of contracts, trade buying, short covering, moderate price-axing and some foreign buying of late months with January liquidation incident to three notices well taken. Finally Bombay buying and covering appeared with the session closing very steady.

At the opening march was quoted 3 points up at 8.3o and declined to 8.3o which was the lowest level. Later on there was increased buying and prices advanced to 8.47 which was the highest level. The market closed at a net rise of 12 to 15 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 13 points at 8-19c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was steady and with improved buying closed at a rise of 12 to 11 points. Spot cotton prices were raised 11 points at 8.66c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool market opened at a decline of 2 points with March 4.83. There was January liquidation, hedging, transferring by longs to distants and trade calling but speculation was restricted under Holiday influence and the disturbing French, Italian developments. Later on there was short covering and Commission House buying which found scarcity of contracts. The market closed at a rise of 2 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 2 points at 5.22d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton market was quiet but steady. Giza futures closed 4 points up to 3 points down and Uppers futures gained 1 to 3 points.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria market was affected unfavourably by French, Italian developments and Sakels futures closed at a decline of 25 to 10 points while Ashmouni contracts lost 11 to 7 points.

NEED OF CAUTION.

"So ends the year 1938. Its passing will occasion little lamentation. Wars in the Far East and Spain, in progress when it began, remain in progress when it ends. Maybe the increasing knowledge that wars once started are difficult to terminate influenced the making of the Pact at Munich. But even that looks more in the nature of postponement than permanent relief.

One thing is certain. Money does not come from thin air. Nor do Governments "make" it. They take it from those who "make" it by harnessing the world's productive capacity and distributing production through the channels of trade. Kill trade and immediately is stemmed the source from which the Exchequer withal to run Governments emanates. That is precisely what is happening to-day and, in our opinion, the world is now not far from a position where the balance sheets of Governments, totalitarian and otherwise, will compel a return to realism. Realism, in that sense means a frank acknowledgment of the fact that the present war is leading inevitably to a war—the "have" nations on one side, actuated by no patience, and the "have not" nations on the other, compelled to create an external diversion. State Messrs. Langley and Co.

The alternative is for the "have" and the "have not" nations to get together and by restoring confidence restore trade. We doubt whether the political philosophy of the Dictators will allow of such a common sense procedure. But this should provide an answer—one way or the other.

In the cotton markets there is little to report. In spite of the vast uncertainties New York has remained steady. Yesterday 93 notices issued against January were promptly stopped indicating that there is still a trade demand.

After the long succession of confidence destroying factors selling becomes exhausted. The world, sensation soaked, gets used to a morning newspaper full of trouble. And, we have long maintained that in assuming great changes in the American farm programme, those changes were being discounted in the price before there was any certainty about their realisation. The report that the Chairman of the House Agricultural Committee expected Congress to retain the crop control policy was a reminder to the market that it had assumed a lot.

LOAN COTTON.

The U. S. Government goes into the New Year possessed of 11 million bales of cotton and a strong desire to avoid more. Growing less and paying additional compensation through the Soil Conservation Act seems too simple a remedy. Common sense is at a discount nowadays. But some Senator might eventually think of the simplicity and practicability of the scheme we suggest.

January will, inevitably, be a month of conflicting reports regarding the probable outcome of farm legislation and a period during which trends will be difficult to judge. Domestic business in the U. S. A. seems to be holding fairly well but farm legislation will be the controlling factor in the absence of major political upsets. For the time being we advise caution. It is seldom that the promise of the New Year is fulfilled in fact.

Bombay trading, interrupted by the Christmas holidays, has been quiet. But the undertone of the market is firm and buying on option accounts, following the issue of the official third cotton crop forecast at 4,797,000 bales showing a fall of 13 per cent. over the revised figure on the corresponding date last year, found contracts none too plentiful.

December steamers having sailed, trading in the spot market has been small, a fact inflicted in the wider spread between the Broach and Oomra futures contracts. Hedge lifting in the narrow Oomra market by local merchant and jaitha accounts as shippers covered December commitments gave an exaggerated impression of the demand for actual Oomra cotton. Oomra arrivals will increase in January but there is less certainty of a corresponding increase in demand.

Reports from the Broach districts are generally good except, possibly, in the Kapadwanj area which missed the late October showers. Small arrivals have commenced on the Timba and Dakor lines. Some doubt is being expressed as to the quality of a crop in which picking has begun so early, particularly as regards staple. But conclusions, we think, should be deferred until bulk arrivals begin.

Reports from the Surat districts are satisfactory.

During the next few weeks contracts will continue to be scarce. Thereafter increasing crop movement will bring more weight on to the market."

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. March Highest (3 p.m.)	8.47+14
N. Y. March Lowest (10-6 a.m.)	8.33
Liverpool March Highest	4.88+03
Liverpool March Lowest	4.81—04

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Advance owing to covering by room-traders. Spinners are fixing the price of cotton bought on "call", notwithstanding weakness of the Egyptian market owing to unsettled political outlook.

New York.—Market advanced on trade buying and local covering with scarcity of contracts.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegrams from their foreign friends.

New York:—

(1) "Scarcity of contract causes buyers to bid prices up to fill orders. Better demand from American mills. Market affected favourably by advance in securities. Expectation better European situation. Better undertone, looks higher.

(2) "Prices fixing. Foreign buying appears to be reviving. Market looks like advancing further."

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec. 28.

January	8.40+14
March	8.46+13
May	8.27+12
July	8.00+15
October	7.68+14
December	7.71+12
Middling spot	8.91+13

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Dec. 28.

January	8.51+12
March	8.56+11
May	8.37+11
Middling spot	8.66+11

NEW YORK

New York, Dec. 28.

11 a.m. ranges.

January	8.30/8.30
March	8.37/8.37
May	8.17/8.17
Noon Call	
March	8.40
May	8.20

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Dec. 28.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	10,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's exports to the Continent	12,000
Day's exports to China and Japan	7,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Dec. 28.

December	4.92+02
January	4.90+02
February	4.88+02
March	4.87+02
April	4.84+02
May	4.82+02
June	4.75+02
July	4.70+02
August	4.65+02
September	4.59+02
October	4.54+02
November	4.55+02
December	4.57+02
Middling spot	5.22—02
11 a.m. quotations.—	
January	4.84
March	4.83

LONDON RUBBER

London, Dec 28

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. sellers	8 1/8

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Dec. 28.

SAKEL—	
January	12.30—25.
March	12.60—21.
May	12.81—10.
ASHMOUNI—	
February	10.35—10.
April	10.41—10.
GIZA—	
January	12.39—26.
March	12.65—24.
May	12.77—24.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 29

Following a rise of 13 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 161/8 for Broach A/M. delivery and declined to Rs. 161/4 on scattered selling. Later on there was increased buying and prices hardened to Rs. 161/12 but renewed realising checked further improvement and prices lost about annas two from the highest level reached. The tone of the market was very steady and shorts were more inclined to cover unprotected sales owing to small Indian cotton crop and fairly good consumption by our mills. Export surplus will not be burdensome and there will be scarcity of good cotton.

Liverpool market was due to open 5 points up it opened 2 points higher only and was followed by some selling in the local market and prices declined to Rs. 161/2. Later on Liverpool was 4 points up and prices in the local market improved to Rs. 161/8 on renewed buying and covering. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:

F. G. M. G.—	
Broach A/M	160 14 0
Broach J/A	162 0 0
Fine M. G.—	
Oomra D/J	148 10 0
Oomra March	147 14 0
F. G. M. G.—	
Bengal D/J	122 0 0
Bengal March	122 6 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Dec. 29.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—					
Bengal U.P.	132	129	126	123	
Punjab	132	129	126	123	
Rajputana	133	130	127	124	
Oomra No. 3	157	154	151	148	
C. P. No. 1	172	169	166	163	
C. P. No. 2	164	161	158	155	

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Dec 29

Bengal Superfine 133/34
Bengal Fine 130/31 Jan +6
Bengal F G 127/28
C P 1 166/67 Jan +16
C P 2 158/59 Jan +9
Arvi 159/60
Amraoti 153/54
Ellichpur 156/57
Berar 152/53 Jan +3
Malkapur 151/52
Khandesh 139/44
Jalna Sailu 139/40
Burwah Sanavad 152/53
Khandwa 152/53
Mathia F G 127/29
Broach March +3 1/2
Punjab 4 F 183/86 Feb +25
Punjab 289 F 216/21 Feb +57
Sindh N T 201/13

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Dec 29

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh	467	14,591	945
Central India	2,477	68,833	479
Barsi and Nagar	227	15,924	10,092
Hyderabad, Gaorani		1,139	2,225
Berar	2,484	50,966	31,154
Central Provinces	400	16,293	6,063
Total Oomras	5,995	167,745	50,958
Dholera	2,887	62,119	5,053
N W Provinces		687	1,551
Rajputana	333	13,393	95
Sind Punjab	5,642	112,557	141,085
Broach		12,201	1,406
Coompta & Dharwar	480	12,646	8,034
Westerns Northerns	210	12,137	863
Cocoanada		6	12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,376	811
American		512	36,738
Egyptian African and Sudan	1,691	114,902	122,863
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		6	570
Total	17,238	511,371	370,039

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 22nd Dec

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	440	71,385	63,687
Japan and China	10,705	341,334	67,200
Coast Ports	50	12,197	24,263
Up-country by Rail		95,733	117,228
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		32,687	15,450
Total	11,195	535,336	287,838

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales.	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 28-12-38	2995000	5851000
Receipts Yesterday 28-12-38	10000	12000
Exports to date 28-12-38	1964000	3593000
Stock at Ports 23-12-38	3033000	3245000
Stock at Interior Towns 23-12-38	3444000	2656000
Stock at Liverpool 23-12-38	1072000	1054000
Visible Supply 23-12-38	7821000	7672000
Quantity in sight 23-12-38	7097000	10290000
Quantity out of sight 23-12-38	4911000	5449000

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Dec. 23.

Wheat	13,034 cwts.
Linseed	2,630 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	168 cwts.
Gingellyseed	5,796 cwts.
Poppyseed	340 cwts.
Groundnuts	58,769 cwts.
Castorseed	848 cwts.
Rice	46,579 cwts.
Myrabollams	5,554 cwts.
Cottonseed	28,881 cwts.
Mowraseed	40 cwts.
Gram	6,393 cwts.
Joowar	679 cwts.
Maize	33 cwts.
Barley	44 cwts.
Bajree	14,949 cwts.
Indian Sugar	5,781 cwts.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Dec. 28.

Wheat Rozario Santa fe parcels Jan/Feb. sellers	21/6
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels Jan/Feb. sellers	23
Wheat South Australian parcels Jan. sellers	23/6

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Dec. 29.

Yesterday London gold prices declined one penny at £7-9-0 while London Paris Exchange rate closed unchanged at 177.09. Dollar sterling cross rate was quoted 4.65 9/16. London silver prices declined 3/16d to 20d. There was little speculative selling with moderate support. Later the market was quietly steady with buyers at fixed rates and sellers at 1/16 over fixed rates. New york spot silver prices were unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted to-day 0/8. London Bombay spot parity was Rs. 52-13-0 and forward Rs. 51-9-6. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 23-13-3. The local market was quietly steady with a restricted business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. There is more inclination to await Washington news regarding future of silver policy.

GOLD

Ready	37 3 6
Posh delivery	37 4 3
Posh Tejimandi	0 2 0
Maha delivery	37 5 3
Maha Tejimandi	0 5 0

SILVER

Ready	51 2 0
Posh delivery	51 1 0
Posh Tejimandi	0 11 0
Maha delivery	50 15 6
Maha Tejimandi	1 2 0

LONDON SILVER

London, Dec. 28.

Spot	20
Forward	19 1/2

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec. 28.

Gold bars fine per oz	£7-9-0

LONDON METALS

London, Dec. 28.

Copper	£44 5 0
Lead	£15 2 6
Spelter	£13 18 9
Tin	£216 15 0

LONDON SUGAR

London, Dec. 28.

March	6s 3d.

New York Sugar

New York, Dec. 28.

March	1.92.
May	1.97.
July	2.00.
September	2.03.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Dec. 28.

January	£10-0-0.
February	£10-1-3.

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, Dec. 28.

December	58 1/8d.
March	55 5/8d.
May	57d.
March New	53 3/8d.
May New	54 5/8d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, Dec. 28.

May	dol 0.68 1/2.
July	dol 0.68 1/4.
September	dol 0.69.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Dec. 29.

Castorseeds May—	
Opening	Rs. 28 15 0
Highest	28 15 0
Lowest	28 11 0
Closing	28 11 0
Groundnuts Seeds Feb—	
Opening	28 14 0
Highest	28 15 6
Lowest	28 10 3
Closing	28 13 0
Cottonseeds Jan.—	
Opening	22 1 6
Highest	22 2 6
Lowest	22 0 0
Closing	22 1 6
Cottonseeds May—	
Opening	22 6 3
Highest	22 9 0
Lowest	22 5 0
Closing	22 7 9

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 24th to 27th Dec.	23,538
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1938	494,133
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	362,351
Increase	131,782

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—

Jan. 122 March 110 May 119 July 122 Oct. 122 Dec. 125 at Cross Rate 4.66 7/16

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1939 161/8—Liverpool May 1939 4.87 Rs. 50 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach J/A. 1939 162/10—Liverpool July 1939 4.75 Rs. 44 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay.—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1939 161/8—New York May 8.27 Rs. 35 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.65 7/16.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach J/A. 1939 162/10—New York July 8.00 Rs. 28 at Cross Rate 4.66 7/16

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Dec. 28.

GIZA—	
Spot	7.49—5
January	7.28+4.
March	7.24—2.
May	7.21—3
Giza No. 2.—	
January	7.17—3.
March	7.27—4
May	7.31—5.
July	7.34—5
UPPERS—	
Spot	6.02—4
January	5.96+1.
March	6.02+1.
May	6.08+1
July	6.09+1
October	5.98+3.
November	5.93+3

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Dec. 29.

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 27/32

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T U D 1/5 29/32 near
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32 near
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/32 to March 1/6 April/Nov

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 283 1/2
Bank's buying T T 285 1/4
Bank's buying D D 284 1/2

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,306
Bank's buying T T 1,336

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 5/8
Bank's buying T T 77 7/8
Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 83 3/8

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 83 1/4

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 85 1/4

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 49 1/2

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 157 3/8

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 85 5/8

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 4.66.62 28th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 29th inst.
Hongkong/London 1/3 29th inst.
Shanghai/London 0/8 19/32 29th inst.
Java/London 8.56 1/4 29th inst.
London/Paris 177.09 28th inst.
London/Belgium 27.69 28th inst.
London/Switzerland 20.67 3/4 28th inst
London/Berlin 11.64 1/4 28th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.42 3/8 28th inst.
London/New York 4.66.68 28th inst.
London/Amsterdam 8.58 1/2 28th inst.
London/Italy 88.65 28th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady

Near.

Gold £7-9-1 27th inst.
Gold £7-9-0 28th inst.
Silver London Ready 20 3/16 27th inst
Silver London Ready 20 28th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 11/16 27th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 1/2 28th inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 27th inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 28th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/8 to 1 3/16 per cent 27th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/8 to 1 3/16 per cent 28th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/16 per cent 27th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/16 per cent 28th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—

Call 1 per cent.
3 months 1 1/2 per cent.
6 months 1 1/2 per cent.

Tone:—Firm.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Dec. 28.

Broach A/M. 1939 op 160 1/8; highest 160 1/4; lowest 159 3/4; closing 160 1/8

Broach J/A. op 161 3/8; highest 161 1/2; lowest 161; closing 161 1/4

Oomra D/J. op 146 5/8; highest 147 5/8; lowest 146 5/8; closing 147 5/8

Oomra March op 145 1/2; highest 146 3/8; lowest 145 1/2; closing 146 1/4

Bengal D/J. op 121; highest 121 3/4; lowest 121; closing 121 3/4.

Bengal March op 121 1/2; highest 121 7/8; lowest 121 1/2; closing 121 7/8.

Teji/Mandi for Broach A/May 1939 (21-1-39) Rs. 3 3/8

Teji/Mandi for Broach A/May 1939 (24-3-39) Rs. 8

Teji/Mandi for Broach J/Aug. 1939 (24-6-39) Rs. 13 1/4.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 28.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.66.68
Paris	177.09
Berlin	11.64 1/4
Madrid	100.00 nominal
Montreal	4.71 5/8
Amsterdam	8.58 9/16
Brussels	27.69
Milan	88.65
Berne	20.67 3/4

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Dec. 28.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality	unchanged

LINSEED OIL

London, Dec. 28.

Linseed oil London per cwt naked Jan. sellers	22/9
Linseed oil London per cwt naked Feb-Apr. sellers	22/9

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec. 28.

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£75 3/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£89 1/2
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£111
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£70 1/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£98 1/2
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£97 7/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£107 5/8
Victory Bonds	£107 1/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	£9 1/3
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	£83 1/2
National Bank of India	£33
P and O Banking Corporation	£10

LONDON SEEDS

London, Dec. 28.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton Dec. sellers	11/0/0
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton Jan. sellers	12/12/6
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton Jan. sellers	12/16/3
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton Dec/Jan. sellers	11/17/6
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton Dec/Jan. sellers	11/5/0

LONDON SPELTER

London, Dec. 28.

Spelter hard (Indian brand) F.O.B.	£12 1/2 to £12 1/2

NATURAL DOWNWARD REACTION IN SUGAR

Re: Lease Of Quota

Bombay, Dec. 28.

JAVA SUGAR

Since our last review during the earlier part of the week local market for Java sugar was firm with upwards tendency due to better advices from foreign markets and further improvement in prices of Indian sugars. During the latter part of the week, market however showed weaker tendency with a decline of about two annas due to sharp decline in Indian sugars and some profit covering sales, in absence of any important change in foreign markets due to Xmas holidays. There were regular enquiries mainly from Kathiawar Ports on the basis of Rs. 6 per cwt C.I.F. Bombay and fairly good sales were made by dealers with some buyers at the close at the current rates. Owing to the decline in the local rates, the disparity with Java market has widened which has naturally prevented fresh business. There were also regular enquiries for sales of B. Refined round about Rs. 5/15 to Rs. 6/1 per cwt basis C.I.F. Bombay with two annas extra for transfer to other out ports, but according to reports no fresh business has been booked owing to decline in local Java quotations. Locally there was fair turnover between dealers and outsiders and market closed steady.

INDIAN SUGARS

Market was firm during the early part of the week but weakened during the latter part of the week due to release of quota by the Syndicate. Besides after the heavy advance there was a natural reaction and on the whole prices have registered a decline of 3 to 4 annas per maund. Owing to high prices, dealers are extremely cautious and have adopted the policy of buying hand to mouth. Besides good business is done during last few weeks on Imported sugars which is being distributed in Out Ports where it is found cheaper than Indian sugars. If the present high prices of Indian sugars are maintained or raised to a higher level there is every possibility of further business in Imports which is very likely to lead to competition and ultimately lower prices atleast during the peak of the Indian season. Arrivals during the week are estimated at 800 tons and stocks at 3700 tons as against 1500 tons and 4800 tons at the same time last year.

FOREIGN MARKETS

On the New York Terminal market there was an alround advance of 1/2 point while there was no change in London Terminal market which is as usual due to Xmas Holidays. Java market was reported firm with quotations unchanged. Nivas limits were reported to be unchanged. According to the latest mail report from Java "the quantity unsold in the hands of the "Nivas" necessary to cope with estimated requirements of the Eastern markets during the current quota year is narrowing down and need not cause any anxiety, so that there is no probability of lower prices but every possibility of Java prices going up still further".

CALCUTTA AND KARACHI.

There is some interest in Java sugar but most of the business done in Java or B. Refined is for transit to Afghanistan or Kashmere. As regards Indian sugar, after such a sharp and rapid advance there is natural reaction and prices have declined by 3 to 4 annas per maund. It is doubtful if the present high prices far above syndicate limits will be maintained during the peak of season and it should be no wonder if the prices decline further by the middle of January.

Stocks of sugar in main B. Indian ports on about 15th December 1938 are estimated 11173 tons as against 17907 tons at the same time last year.

Imports of sugar in B. India during January to Oct. 1938 are estimated at 6000 tons as against 15000 tons during the same period in 1937.

GENERAL

Local market for Java sugar is likely to remain steady for the present with prices fluctuating within narrow limits according to demand from out ports. As regards future the position is rather uncertain and will depend on movement of Indian sugars during the peak of the season when the arrivals are likely to be heavy and there is every possibility of decline in prices which might naturally affect imported sugars.

DHARWAR DISTRICT COTTON CROP

Mr. V. D. Wali, approved agent of the Department of Agriculture for distribution of Jaywant cotton seed and Commission Agent of Hubli has issued the following first cotton forecast of the Dharwar district including native states:—

SEASON:—There was opportune and excellent rainfall throughout the district. The sowing of Jaywant and Kumptha cottons was completed by the third week of September and that of Mungari D.A. cotton by the first week of July. In October, on account of floods, the crop along the bank of Benni Nala was washed off; but the damage was insignificant.

CROP CONDITION

The germination of Jaywant, Kumptha and other varieties of cottons was satisfactory. Now, the Jaywant and Kumptha cottons are in boll formation stage. Rabi D. A. cotton is also in boll formation stage and the picking of Mungari D.A. cotton is in progress. Looking to the present condition of the crop, the prospect of the cotton crop seems to be very bright this year should there be favourable weather till the harvesting.

It is estimated that the cottons of the Dharwar district including Native States may yield 80 lbs., per acre.

The following statement shows the area under cotton and estimated yield:—

Area in acres, (Dharwar district including Native States) 6,20,000.

Estimated yield in bales of 400 lbs., lint,, each 1,24,000.

Of these 1,24,000 bales, the Hubli market may receive 55,000 bales, Gadag 45,000 bales, Ranebennur 6,000 bales, Savanur 7,000 bales, Dharwar 6,000 bales and Naragund 5,000 bales.

The present weather is beneficial to the standing cotton crop. If any change is felt during the interval of next two months when the Final Forecast Report will be out, it will be published.

YARN MARKET DULL AND INACTIVE

Stocks Increase Owing To Disappointing Demand

Bombay, Dec. 28.

The yarn market has continued to remain dull and inactive during the past week although cotton market has remained very steady. There are yet no signs of improvement in demand for yarns and our market has remained quiet with restricted turnover. A holiday feeling is prevailed in the market and no substantial enquiries are forthcoming although the present level of prices are sufficiently low to attract nice business. Stocks with the mills and dealers are increasing owing to continued absence of demand from almost all important consuming centres and the mills are not inclined to sell at the present level of prices. Prices in the local market show a weak tendency and buyers are difficult to find. Export market were also quiet for the past some time and hardly any business of importance has been possible. The future tendency cannot be considered hopeful although if cotton continues to remain steady but it is hoped that if cotton prices remain very steady there shall be improvement in demand at present prices.

ENGLISH YARNS.

There is nothing fresh to report in this class of yarns where the position continues to remain unchanged. Prices of English yarns are found unworkable against Japanese and Shanghai yarns which are available much cheaper.

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS

The improvement reported in our last pamphlet has been checked owing to fresh heavy arrivals of Japanese and Shanghai yarns and prices have remained quiet with a downward tendency. Prices of Mercerised yarns have showed some advance in the beginning of the week but at the close they have again became easier. There had been nice enquiries for 2/64s white mercerised yarn for Rangoon market and good sales have been reported for this market. Forward prices quoted by the Japanese Spinners are much above the prices ruling in our market and no fresh forward business of importance has been possible during the week under review. Sampin continues to remain steady and the Exchange has remained unchanged.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS

There has been no change in the official price of Italian Syndicate. Demand for this class of yarns is yet very poor and turnover has been very much restricted. Prices of Japanese yarns have also remained more or less unchanged with an easy tendency at the close. No forward business has been reported to have taken place owing to the Japanese Spinners quoting somewhat higher prices. The future tendency continues to remain uncertain.

INDIAN YARNS.

Turnover on the Bombay Yarn Exchange Ltd., has been reported to be satisfactory at prices more or less unchanged. Our mills are reported to have arranged sales for about 5000 bales in coarse counts by shading their prices a little. As regards future tendency of the market no improvement in price can be expected but if cotton market continues to remain very steady it is hoped demand will improve gradually.

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

Receipts from 1st September to 22nd December 1938 (by Rail and Sea)	464,696
Receipts from 1st September to 22nd December 1938 (by Road estimated)	98,684
	563,380
Same time previous season (By Rail and Sea)	345,129

Exports from 1st September to 22nd December 1938

	1938	1937
United Kingdom	12,652	5,950
Continent	58,733	57,737
China	21,164	24,332
Japan	320,170	42,868
Coast Ports	12,197	24,253
U. S. A.	...	..
	424,916	155,150

Total exports by rail, 1st September to 22nd December 1938	95,733
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September to 22nd December 1938	269,025
Same period last year	286,194
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 22nd December 1938	654,561
Same time last year	531,018

KARACHI STATISTICS

Total receipts of cotton from Up-country from 1st September 15th December 1938	537,951
Same time previous season	372,850
Total cotton shipped from 1st September to 8th December 1938	251,537
Same time previous year	166,626

THE BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE

Bombay, Dec. 29.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s—	
December	97 0 0
February	97 0 0
April	97 0 0
Yarn No. 10 1/2s—	
December	104 0 0
February	105 0 0
April	106 0 0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s—	
December	144 0 0
February	145 0 0
April	146 0 0
Yarn No. 40s—	
December	222 0 0
February	222 0 0
April	223 0 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Dec. 29.

London Market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£44/2/6
Standard copper 3 months	£44/7/6
Electrolytic copper	£50/5/0
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 40/8
Copper sheets	Rs. 49/4
Tone:—Steady.	

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Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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DEVKARAN NANJEE'S
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Available from
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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1938

Industrialisation. No Key To Solution Of India's Economic Problem

Need For Raising Agriculturists' Purchasing Power Emphasised

Prof. Gyanchand Criticises Govt.'s Adamant Attitude Over Ratio Question: Duty Of Economists

NAGPUR: DEC. 29.

"WORLD TO-DAY IS IN A STATE OF CRISIS, WHICH IS DUE TO THE SERIOUS DISEQUILIBRIUM OF SOCIAL FORCES.

"The fact makes it necessary to revise the premises of all thought, particularly economic thought; for the malaise from which the world is suffering is primarily due to economic factors; and calls for re-adjustment of social relations and, therefore, of economic outlook," declared Dr. Gyan Chand in the course of his presidential address at the 22nd session of the All-India Economic Conference to-day.

We are living in an atmosphere laden with conflict, and the dangers of worse conflicts to come which makes a theory based upon the assumptions of economic harmonies singularly unrealistic. Economic theory is the theory of equilibrium while the actual world is in a state of dangerous disequilibrium. What we have to do is to examine and understand the cause of the existing disequilibrium and not devote our time and attention to ingenious futilities of the equilibrium theory.

"In India is also existing a state of serious disequilibrium owing to the operation of World factors and that of the factors peculiar to India. These factors are co-related and yet distinct. Lack of political freedom in India and the coming struggle for the transfer of political freedom over the federation-issue are of significance to the economist because they make it certain that politics are going to dominate Economic.

All measures of economic reform will, in the years that lie ahead be viewed from the political standpoint and become counters in the struggle for power. Economic institutions will acquire increasingly political function and be used for the defence of political authority. That always happens, but will happen more and more owing to the growing earnestness of the Indian people to acquire complete mastery of the economic destiny of their own country.

Among the most important illustrations of the economic institutions being used for political purposes are the contemplated formation of the Federal Railways Authority and the working of the Reserve Bank of India. Both these institutions are in theory autonomous public trusts for the administration by experts of important economic functions. In fact they are important instruments for the maintenance of economic domination and are, in the name of freedom from political interference, to function as political institutions.

NEED FOR RIVISION OF RATIO.

"The fact that the Government of India have made such a dead set against the re-valuation of the Rupee is an index of the extent to which economic considerations are being and will be subordinated to political considerations. On economic grounds the case for revision of the Ratio is unanswerable. Almost all the countries including the countries of the sterling block, have depreciated their currencies to a greater extent than the sterling. The Rupee has, during the last adventitious factor of the export of gold from India.

This export cannot continue indefinitely and is, as a matter of fact, decreasing. Prices in India are almost the lowest in the world the sterling assets are being drawn upon for meeting sterling obligations, the balance of accounts is distinctly unfavourable and the trade position full of ominous possibilities. And yet the Government of India are adamant against the revision of the Exchange Ratio. The reason, it can ge surmised without being wide of the mark, is that the power behind the throne in currency matters is, as it has always been, the City of London. The latter represents the massive forces which are moving obscurely behind the whole Indian scene and particularly behind the currency situation.

Merely First Aid Measures

"Even more significant than the political stresses are the new stresses which have been laid by the recent agrarian legislation in the various Provinces. The measures so far introduced, for which the Provincial Government are entitled to their need of praise, are merely first aid measures. They have given some relief from an intolerable situation to the distressed peasantry, but they do not affect the situation materially. Their real significance lies in the fact that they reveal how dismal the whole situation is and how full of anxiety are the years that are in store for us.

The peasant proprietors and protected tenants are the mainstay of our economic life; but their holdings are, in most cases, uneconomical and deficit is a chronic and the most important feature of their economic position and cannot be changed into surplus by such measures as can be taken under the existing conditions. This network of economic relations in agriculture, which has been mainly created by the British for their own convenience and advantage, is exercising most cramping effect on our economic development and makes a substantial increase in the purchasing power of the agriculturists' a remote possibility.

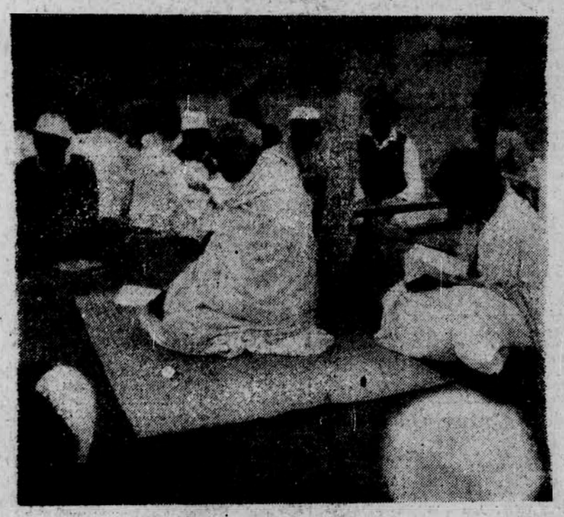
And without the increase in the purchasing power of the agriculturist, it is universally admitted, there can be no alleviation of the present economic difficulties. This factor inhibits the development of industries and has to be reckoned with. India is already under the sway of Industrialisation in spite of her industrial backwardness. Further development of industrialism is inevitable. But it will increase the stresses of our economic life and not mitigate them. We should do what we can to bring it under control and speed up the pace of progress; but we must not expect that industrialisation is the key to the solution of India's economic problem. It will make it really more baffling and create new difficulties.

Duty Of Indian Economists

"The economists in India has to take all these stresses into account and make them the background of his theory. He has to see the situation in the right perspective, give his students help in answering the questions, which the events of the day present them with and give to socialism, which is a new approach towards human problems its due place in the university curricula. Economic thought in India has been mediocre because it has not been free. Mental atmosphere of the country has lately changed for the better, and it is up to the economists to take full advantage of it for constructive economic thought.

Disruption of the world economy, and with it the Indian economy, is well on the cards, but the risks and dangers should stimulate us—the Indian economists—to new and much higher efforts of thought. Scientific outlook in general, and in social sciences in particular, does not mean absence of passion, but dispassionate passion, not absence of interest, but disinterested interest. India now expects everyone to do his duty.

(Continued on page 12, col. 2)



Mahatmaji addressing members of the Grama Udyoga Mandal at Shegaon.

Remove Administrative Officer

Or Abolish District School Board

RATNAGIRI, Dec. 29.

A meeting of the Ratnagiri District School Board yesterday resolved to request the Government either to remove the Administrative Officer or suspend the Board itself.

The meeting further resolved that the Board's Chairman henceforth is not authorised to sign any paper as Chairman till a decision by the Government regarding the transfer of the Administrative Officer's transfer.

SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC.

Smallpox epidemic is raging in Ratnagiri town and several cases have been reported.

Weather is cloudy for the past four days which is considered harmful for mango crop this year.—A. P.

SUBHAS BABU GETS DISTURBED SLEEP

WARDHA: Dec. 29.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose had a disturbed sleep last night but his condition is better during day-time.

The temperature continues. There is no cause for anxiety.—A. P.

EMBARK ON FORWARD POLICY

Arundale Supports Congress Opposition To Federation

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 29.

Dr. G. S. Arundale, President of the Theosophical Society, was interviewed by Press representatives, while on his way to Benares to attend the Theosophical Conference. Dr. Arundale recently returned from Europe.

He said that European situation was a mixture of fear, juggiery and futile compromises by statesmen. He thought that there should be no negotiations with Germany, which is determined to destroy Democracy. Both Italy and Germany, he added, are a grave menace to the world.

Regarding the policy of non-violence advocated by Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Arundale said that he certainly would not advise Britain or Jews to adopt such a policy.

Dr. Arundale entirely approved of the Congress opposition to the Federation. If the Viceroy suggested to give it a trial, why should we not suggest to him not to give it a trial. He opined that Congress Governments should have much more forward policy including framing Swadeshi constitution and Hindu-Muslim unity. He was of opinion that it were leaders who stood in way of Hindu-Muslim unity, but not the masses, who were always ready to come together.

Do Away With Intermediate Course

Plans For Reorganisation Of Higher General Education

The Sectional Conferences of the Fourteenth All-India Educational Conference adopted the following resolutions on Wednesday:

The formation of teachers council on the lines of bar and medical councils in all Provinces and States was urged through one resolution. The adoption of mother tongue as the medium of instruction in all stages of education was urged by another resolution. The use of educational films and additional grants for visual and rural education were demanded.

MILITARY TRAINING.

The need for introduction of compulsory military training in all secondary schools and colleges in India and for making provision for free and compulsory education for all adults in the country were emphasised by two other resolutions.

The Conference demanded that provision for the teaching of Hindustani should be made in all schools.

The vocational education section of the conference emphasised the need for not neglecting cultural interests and demanded that physical education should receive adequate attention in pre-vocational and vocational schools. Health education was demanded as a part of school carriculum.

INTER-COMMUNAL PEACE.

The international and peace section urged that every possible means should be adopted in all educational institutions for the purpose of emphasising the essential unity of mankind and establishing inter-communal peace and international relationship.

DO AWAY WITH INTERMEDIATE

The joint session of University and secondary education sections passed the following resolutions:—

(1) This conference urges that the consensus of opinion on this subject, as expressed by the Punjab University enquiry committee, the combined universities board for India, the central advisory board of education and the Abbott Wood Report, be now put into effect by the reorganisation of higher general education into two periods of three years each: (a) higher secondary course; and (b) Bachelor Degree Course, in place of the present system of two years each—high, intermediate and Bachelor Degree courses—the length of the whole educational course not being increased thereby.

(2) This conference is of opinion that there should be three well-defined stages in the whole system of education:—

(a) Pre-primary education up to the age of seven.

(b) And basic education up to the age of fourteen—very much like the Wardha scheme, in which not more than half the time to be spent on the crafts chosen. (c) Secondary Education—three years. It is to consist of two types: (a) predominantly literary; (b) predominantly vocational. But every pupil should have something of both.

(d) University Education—three years course leading to a first degree. This should consist of various literary and technological courses, so that even those whose secondary education was predominantly vocational may have an opportunity of continuing and perfecting their studies in the University.

REGARD EXAMINATION AS MEANS TO AN END

Is Bad Master But Good Servant, Says Prof. K. Mookerjee

"Some Aspects of Our School Examinations," was the theme of an interesting lecture delivered by Prof. K. K. Mukerjee, of the Calcutta University, in the Examination Section of the All-India Educational Conference on Thursday.

Mr. Mookerjee said that examinations, in some form or other, had been an abiding feature of the educational system prevailing in India. "As our schools have been constructed after the English pattern, so has the system of examinations at the end of the school course been an adaptation from the English original," he added.

The speaker then considered in detail the different types of examinations—internal and external, competitive and qualifying—and pointed out their failures as objective tests. The Matriculation examinations, he opined, had been more a test of memory than of judgment, and they had hitherto widely encouraged much of cramming the bazaar notes and short-cut series.

As regards the frequency of school examinations, Mr. Mookerjee pointed out that it was a curious phenomenon that, while educationists everywhere in the West had been making propaganda for the abolition of the present examination system, the school authorities in this country were on the contrary consistschm were on the contrary constantly swayed by the thought of the examination.

They generally conducted three examinations in the year, and practically throughout the year the pupils were obsessed with the idea of examination and remained panic-stricken. Ultimately they lost their health as a result of the heavy pressure of work in doing uniformly well in all examinations.

Concluding Mr. Mookerjee made the following suggestions:—

There should a closer relation between the teaching and examining functions;

Questions should be carefully devised so as to have a salutary effect upon teaching, to encourage the study of the right kind of thing in the right way, and to discourage cramming habits;

The schools should do away with the system of holding the terminal examinations. There should rather be only one examination in the year, namely, the annual examination;

Oral examinations to test the ability to speak English and to understand spoken English should be continued from earlier forms right up to the Matriculation final;

All subjects worth teaching should be considered worth examining, and yet examination must be regarded as a means to an end, and not an end in itself. "It is a bad master but a good servant."—United Press.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE

CRAZY WITH FEAR, SLICK EMPTIES HIS PISTOL AT WADE WITH SHAKING FINGERS
9-29
MISSED! BUT THIS WON'T!
SLICK'S AIM IS COMPLETELY GONE. THE PISTOL DOESN'T COME CLOSE . . . . . .
YOU CAN'T HIT A GHOST, SLICK! I'M COMING AFTER YOU!
BUT WADE SLIPS AND FALLS TO THE DECK WITH A THUD!
YOU'RE NOT A GHOST! YOU'RE ALIVE!
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GUNMAN'S BLUFF
BEFORE WADE CAN REGAIN HIS FEET, SLICK DARTS BEHIND A CORNER OF THE DECKHOUSE. FROM HIS POCKET HE PULLS---
---A HAND-GRENADE!!

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